

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

BOSTON SEEKS FREE TRADE COMPETITION SAYS ATTY.-GEN. SWIFT

Tells Interstate Commerce Commission That Rate Differential Against New York Must Be Retained

D. O. IVES ON STAND.

Attributes Loss to Bay State Port of Grain Exports to Unfair Discrimination in Favor of Baltimore

WASHINGTON.—"We demand the right of free competition," said Attorney General Swift of Massachusetts, speaking before the interstate commerce commission at the differential rate hearing today. "Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are on the same trade basis and should have the same rates on import and export inland trade."

"If New York had not moved in this matter Boston would have done so. We ask that the import differential as maintained against New York be retained, or

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OTHER ESCORT IS SOUGHT FOR CARDINAL NOW

As the result of protests by the Evangelical Alliance, Governor Foss' opposition to the ninth regiment's parading in honor of Cardinal O'Connell when he returns to Boston Tuesday and the subsequent request by Bishop Anderson, chairman of the reception committee, that the regiment be withdrawn, it will not march as a military body and the committee is preparing today to call out certain fraternal organizations in uniform for escort duty.

There will be a meeting tonight of those in charge of the reception to the cardinal to complete the arrangements. The question of whether the ninth regiment will march in civilian clothes will also be considered. Col. John J. Sullivan is commander of the regiment.

Bishop Anderson's statement recommending the withdrawal of the ninth followed a conference between Governor Foss, James J. Phelan, chairman of the parade committee, and James M. Prendergast on Wednesday. The Governor told the committee he was opposed to the parading of the state militia in uniform and carrying arms in honor of any church official. He said he thought it would set an undesirable precedent.

Opposition to the regiment taking part in the parade was started by the Evangelical Alliance at its annual meeting on Jan. 8. Many protests were sent to Governor Foss against the proposed escort duty of the regiment.

There is no state law governing such a contingency, although the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia, is supreme in his command.

RHODE ISLAND GETS NEW CONGRESSMAN BY PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Republican plan for dividing the state into three Congress districts, one more than it has now, was made public today by the introduction in the House of a bill by Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, Republican floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee, to which it was referred.

The city of Providence, now all in one district, will be cut into three parts, each to be in a different district. By the change Republicans say they will be able to elect all three congressmen.

The population of the state is 542,610, and the proposed districts will be as follows: One, 180,342; two, 179,151; three, 183,117. As for Providence, 108,000 of its inhabitants will be in the first district;

GOVERNOR'S NEW BANK APPOINTEE TO BE CONFIRMED



AUGUSTUS L. THORNDIKE

It is understood that there will be little opposition to the confirmation of Governor Foss' appointment of Augustus L. Thorndike as bank commissioner by the executive council Wednesday. The nomination under the rules lies over one week.

Mr. Thorndike, who is appointed to succeed Arthur B. Chapin, resigned, was the Democratic nominee for state treasurer last fall. He resides at 191 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, in the winter, and at Brewster in the summer.

In 1884 he opened an office in Boston for the management of real estate and for 27 years he has been manager of the Thorndike estate. He had served as president of the Winthrop National bank of Chelsea before it became the Chelsea Trust Company, and was the first president of the Boston Cooperative bank.

DUKE DRIVES TUNNEL TRAIN ON JOURNEY TO VISIT PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW YORK.—In order to pay a visit of courtesy to President Taft the Duke of Connaught went to Washington today.

While the duke is in Washington the duchess and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, will remain with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. This afternoon, after a drive through the park mother and daughter went to the opera, where a special program embracing parts of operas most liked by the royal visitors was produced. They will also attend the opera tonight.

Before leaving, the duke inspected the Pennsylvania railroad station and when told that 15,000 passengers are handled hourly through it he said it was "mar-

(Continued on page seven, column four)

MEETING OF STATE LIBRARY CLUB HAS 200 IN ATTENDANCE

At Opening Session in Chelsea Church Address of Welcome Is Made by E. T. Endicott, Chairman of Board

REPORTS ARE GIVEN

Cooperation With Free Public Library Commission to Be Discussed and Addresses Made by Librarians

More than 200 club members were at the Universalist church, Cary avenue, Chelsea, this morning, when the Massachusetts Library Club opened its January meeting. First came an address of welcome by Eugene F. Endicott, chairman of the board of trustees of the Chelsea public library. The only change in the constitution scheduled was that affecting dues, whereby members whose dues remain unpaid for two years shall cease to be members. Action on this proposed change took effect today.

The report on the year's work of the free public library commission, which was made by Miss Zelle Brown, agent, at the meeting presented conditions as she found them on her appointment and showed what the commission has been able to do since.

A report of the committee on cooperation between Massachusetts library clubs and the free public library commission was submitted and was followed by reports on the history and work of the library clubs made as follows: Western Massachusetts Library Club, Charles R. Green; Berkshire County Library Club, Miss Anna W. White; Bay Path Library Club, Robert K. Shaw; Southern Worcester Library Club, Miss Harriet B. Sornborger; Cape Cod Library Club, Miss Alexina P. Burgess.

An inspection of the new Chelsea library will be made in the afternoon.

Events of the afternoon include "Our New Americans," by Miss Marguerite Reid, foreign department Providence public library, and reports on work with foreigners from Miss Mary Ashley, Greenfield; Harland H. Ballard, Pittsfield; Orlando C. Davis, Waltham; George E. Nutting, Fitchburg and George H. Tripp, New Bedford.

In the evening a dinner is to be given in the Exchange Club, Boston, and after dinner addresses will be made as follows: "The Place of the Librarian in the Community," Arthur D. Hill, trustee, Social Law Library, Boston; "The Companionship of Books," Edward Sanford Martin of New York.

The bulletin of the free public library commission at the State House shows that the commission has given books to 50 libraries during the past year; supplies given to 15 libraries; funds made to 42 libraries by Charles F. D. Belden, the chairman, as well as numerous visits made by other members of the commission and by the board of voluntary visitors.

A report was circulated this evening that the Manchus princes, despite the opposition of the cabinet, had sounded Japan regarding intervention.

(By the United Press)

NANKING.—President Sun Yat Sen today received a message from Siang Yang stating that the 2000 imperialist soldiers who mutinied were preparing to come to Nanking and join the republican army. Dr. Sun immediately went into consultation with his advisers to see what steps might be taken to prevent the imperialists from intercepting the mutineers.

(By the United Press)

ROME.—The 29 Turks seized on board the French liner Manouba had not been released at a late hour today despite efforts of French and Italian diplomats to reach an understanding.

At a conference this afternoon between Premier Giolitti, Foreign Minister San Giuliano and Camille Barrere, ambassador from France, the Italians announced that they were ready to free the captives but did not wish to turn them over to France.

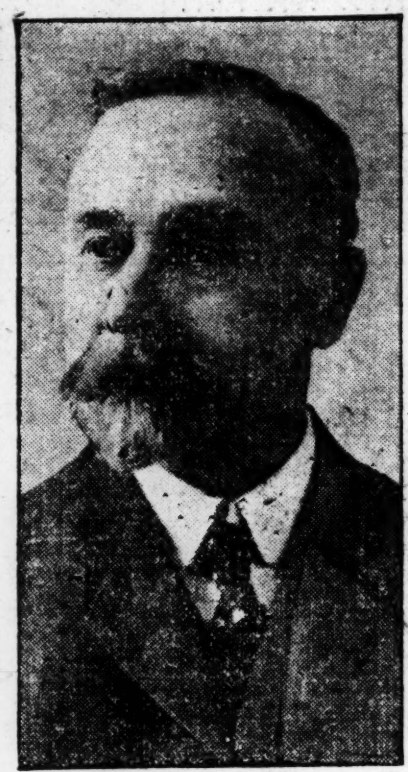
Ambassador Barrere stood by the original demands of his government and no decision had been reached at a late hour.

Only 21 of the captives are nurses. Three are physicians and the remaining five are commissary officers. Italy took the position that the commissary officers should be held as prisoners of war as they were not engaged in hospital service, but she was willing to release the entire lot provided they were not turned over to France.

Ambassador Barrere could not understand this position and hinted that if they were freed in the manner proposed there would be nothing to prevent the Italians from re-arresting them. It was stated late today that the negotiations had been of the most friendly nature, however, and that there was every reason to believe an amicable settlement could be reached.

A Boston Financial News despatch from Vienna says that the action of an Italian warship in stopping the Austrian Lloyd liner Brignoz has given fresh impetus to the anti-Italian feeling there.

Chairman of the Chelsea School Committee Gives a Welcome to Librarians



EUGENE F. ENDICOTT

MANCHUS CONTROL PEKING AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WATCH

(By the United Press)
PEKING, China.—With the warlike section of the Manchus in control of the government, Peking was in a stir today. Officials who had stood by Yuan Shi Kai have fled.

Foreign diplomats sent a peremptory demand to the Emperor that the imperial guard be disbanded at once. This followed information that officers in that organization had made plans for an outbreak against the Chinese in Peking.

Yuan Shi Kai has a guard of 5000 Chinese troops.

Messengers have been sent from house to house in the foreign quarter to notify the residents that they must not venture into the native section of the city.

Extra ammunition was issued to the European soldiers and the men were ordered to remain at their quarters.

The distribution of the American troops along the section of the Peking railway from Tangshan to Lwanchow has now been completed.

Maj. James M. Arrasmith, who is in command, cabled his report today to Maj. Gen. Franklin Bell, commander of the Philippine division.

Lieut. Alva Lee, with 42 men, is stationed at Leichwang; Lieut. Eugene Santoli, Jr., with 40 men, and Blaine A. Dixon, with 20 men, at Kuyeh; Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, with 20 men, at Wali; Lieut. Ernest B. Smaller, with 30 men, at Kaiping; Lieut. Olin O. Ellis and Edgar F. Haines, with 42 men, at Tangshan.

Capt. Robert F. Silliman, who is in command of these detachments, has made his headquarters at Kuyeh. The remainder of the troops are quartered in barracks which have been arranged in warehouses at Tientsin.

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(By the United Press)

Y. M. C. A. STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR NEW MEMBERS
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A week's campaign was started today by the Young Men's Christian Association here to add 500 new members by the end of this month. The plan was formulated at the celebration of the second anniversary of the building fund campaign held in the association building Wednesday night, when it was reported by William H. Tay, treasurer, that the \$14,000 pledged two years ago this month, had been raised and the association's property was now free from debt.

The campaign committee which started work today consists of the following: Chairman, E. R. Partridge; George M. Daland, John D. Griffith, Willard Farwell, William C. King, William O. Abbott, Chester Hall, Winfield MacNeill, Augustus Dimick, Henry Foster, William H. Cartland, Jr., and Paul Cartwright.

Arthur L. Evans, president of the association, in the presence of the committee of 100, which raised the \$14,000, and about 200 other members and citizens of the town gathered at the celebration, held the mortgage note on a tray, while Mrs. R. N. Howard, president of the auxiliary association, applied the match.

DIRECTORS OF PORT DELAY DECISION ON RESERVED CHANNEL

Agree After Hearing to Submit Question of Change in Site to Expert Engineer in Their Employ

ASK DEEPER ROUTE

Counsel for Docks and Development Company Prepares One of 85 or 40 Feet and 400 Feet Wide

At a hearing before the directors of the port of Boston today on the proposition to change the site of the reserved channel at East Boston several persons advocated a straight channel, meeting the main ship channel at a point north of the present outlet.

Woodward Emery, counsel for the Boston Docks & Development Company, said the amount of business done through the channel shows that a depth of 28 feet is inadequate and must be entirely outgrown soon. He therefore asked that the directors consider the feasibility of providing for a channel 35 or 40 feet deep and 400 feet wide.

He presented a plan showing such a channel, and said that investigations made under the direction of the chief engineer of the harbor and land commission, with the assistance of engineers employed by four private interests, showed that such a channel may be provided without encountering any considerable amount of ledge and at a cost of not exceeding \$120,000.

If a permanent channel can be had at such a cost, he said he felt it would

(Continued on page eight, column two)

LEGISLATORS TOLD VACCINATION DOES HARM IN SCHOOLS

Arguments were made today against compulsory vaccination to the legislative committee on public health. Two measures were under consideration, one accompanying the petition of A. F. Hill, for the repeal of all laws relating to vaccination and the other accompanying the petition of W. E. Froule and endorsed by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, to permit children to enter the public schools without being vaccinated.

Senator Charles S. Chace of Dighton presented Representative Thomas F. J. Callahan of Boston, who introduced the former bill, said he was once as strongly for vaccination as any one present, but after inquiring into the subject his opinion had been reversed. He said that vaccination has been given a thorough test in many countries, including Japan, and that according to persons competent to judge it had occasioned more injury than it prevented.

Mr. Callahan told the committee he thought that if its members had any reason to doubt on the subject it ought to recommend the appointment of a commission of experts to take up the question.

Mr. Hill cited cases tending to show that vaccination is ineffective. He said he had been interested for years in the improvement of the condition of school children, but that when they had been put under favorable conditions along came the doctors and injured the children by vaccination.

He said that the compulsory infant vaccination law was abolished in this state several years ago and that it was time that the present compulsory law should be abolished.

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PASSAGE IS URGED OF BILL FOR DIRECT VOTE ON SENATORS

Representative Walker Tells Committee That President Taft and Congressman McCall Favor Oregon System

MR. DONAHUE HEARD

Joseph Walker of Brookline, former speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke in favor of the bill accompanying the petition of Frank J. Donahue for placing upon the official ballot the names of candidates for the United States Senate, before the committee on election laws of the Legislature today.

Mr. Walker said that President Taft and Congressman McCall of Massachusetts favored the Oregon system upon which this system was based. The former speaker said he regarded the bill as sound and safe legislation.

He asked why the rank and file should not have the right to vote for its own candidates for United States senator as well as for Governor. Many of the Oregon features of the bill, he said, were just what was needed in this state, and he thought it the best form possible.

Every other officer in the country from the President down to town officers was elected by the people and he asked why they should not elect their senators. This legislation, he said, would do away with the improper use of money and influence that are exerted to affect the vote for or against the candidates for senator.

Mr. Donahue said that the bill combined the essential features of the Oregon system providing for the nomination and election of senators in the same manner as governors, the only difference being that in nominating and electing United States senators, the vote of the people is merely instructive to the Legislature.

Mr. Donahue said that more than half of the United States senators are chosen by direct vote of the people. He said that members of the Legislature that elected Senator Lodge the last time were chosen on the sole issue of how they stood toward Mr. Lodge, not on their fitness to legislate, which was the primary function of the Legislature.

Important changes in the voting laws are provided for in other bills before the committee.

Two of the measures are aimed at encouraging more registered voters to exercise their right of franchise. One bill introduced by Representative Washburn of Worcester provides that the name of any voter who neglects to vote at any primary or election shall be posted in a conspicuous place by the city or town clerk.

It is provided further that if the delinquent fails to vote for two consecutive

(Continued on page seven, column two)

MAYOR FITZGERALD GOING SOUTH IN AID OF BOSTON'S TRADE

Mayor Fitzgerald will make a combination pleasure and business trip on his annual vacation in the South this year to determine what Boston can expect and can offer in the way of increased commerce.

If possible the mayor will get away by the middle of February, the date of his leaving being fixed by the progress made at the Legislature on the city of Boston bills.

He will be away probably for two months. He has been invited by Mayor Berman of New Orleans to be his guest in Mardi Gras week. The mayor thinks he will visit Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and New Orleans, and possibly he will go as far as Galveston, Tex.

He thinks that Boston, with the opening of the Panama canal, will be the center of the water traffic in the world and it has better opportunity than any other port on the Atlantic coast with the exception of New York.

MILL AGENTS MEET IN BOSTON TO FIX ON PLAN TO END STRIKE

Lawrence Employers Confer While Operators Hear That Move Will Be Made for Settlement in a Week

FUND IS GATHERED

Ettor Plans to Tour New England in Effort to Get Money for Workers—Plants Show Gain

Agents representing the mill interests at Lawrence, where 22,000 operatives are on strike, met in Boston this afternoon to devise a plan for a settlement of the wage differences. It was reported that representatives of the American Woolen Mill Company, the Arlington, Pacific and Everett mills attended this meeting.

Inquiries as to this meeting were first met by refusals either to deny or confirm the fact that such a meeting was being held here. Later this afternoon it was said at the offices of the American Woolen Company that a statement would be issued defining the position of the employers.

The issue now with the agents is whether they will meet the operatives as a unit instead of treating with their workers separately. One of the mill agents when asked about this conference said:

"Naturally the owners want an immediate settlement and a return to normal conditions. I am not authorized to make any public statement but it is my private opinion that every owner will do everything he consistently can to help in restoring normal conditions."

Peace Rumors Gain

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Reports, unconfirmed but persistent, were circulated this afternoon, following an adjournment of a meeting of the strikers' executive committee that the mill owners have intimated they will make a peaceful settlement of the strike before the end of the week.

J. J. Ettor, the strike leader, upon leaving strike headquarters with Miss Elizabeth Flynn and William Haywood, his chief lieutenants, all of the Industrial Workers of the World, declared the next move would have to come from the mill owners.

Mr. Ettor went on to declare that the mill owners, the state board, Mayor Scanlon, Colonel Sweetser, and the public know that the strikers want 15 per cent raise in wages, abolition of the bonus system and recognition of labor unions.

"Those are the things we want," repeated Mr. Ettor. "Those are the things we will get. Those are the only things we will take—no less—if the mill owners ever want to open their mills again."

Active preparations were started today to secure a fund for the strikers' aid. Assistants of the financial secretary of the strikers' committee began work in various parts of the city to raise money. Already \$1000 has been received. Mr. Ettor said he would visit all the principal mill cities in New England to ask for contributions.

There was a slight increase in the

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STRIKE BENEFITS ARE NOW PAID TO LONGSHOREMEN

Eight hundred and fifty striking longshoremen, who are members of Noddle Island assembly, N. of L., went on the benefit payroll of the union today and will get \$5 a week so long as the strike lasts.

A special meeting of district assembly 30, K. of L., has been called for tonight to take action on further assistance for the strikers.

At a meeting of Noddle Island assembly last night it was voted to continue the strike. On the matter of arbitration the vote by the assembly reaffirmed its former vote, which was similar to that adopted by other organizations—in effect that the men will not submit their case to the Massachusetts state board.

Joseph Lilo, 4 Charter street, North End, and Conti Maristino, 60 Sheafe street, Charlestown, were arraigned before Judge Bragg in the City Square police court today on charges of assault in connection with the longshoremen's strike. Lilo was discharged. Maristino's case was put on file.

Steamship men deny reports circulated by the strikers today that a Boston woolhouse had complained to a steamship line that wool shipped to this port on the Hellenas was not unloaded, but was carried on to Philadelphia. The firm, according to the report, has not received its goods yet, although duty has been paid.

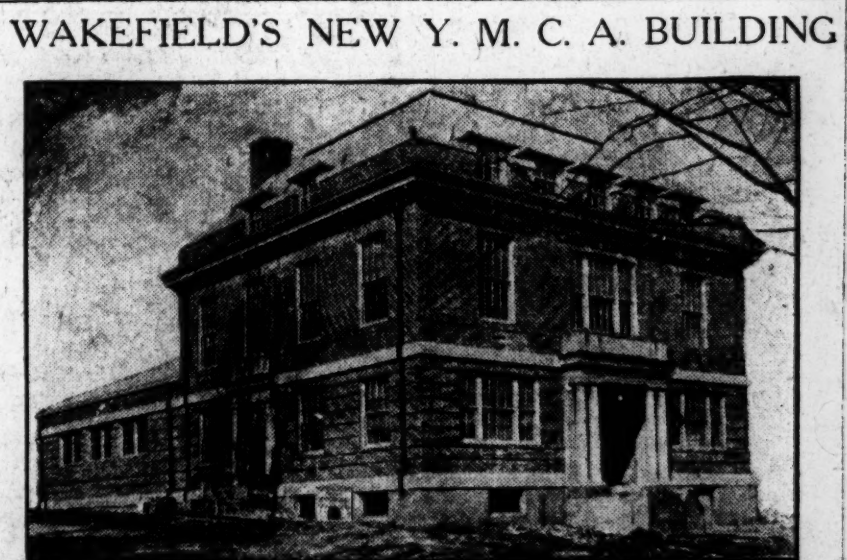
A similar complaint by a South Boston firm which had grindstones coming here from England on the Galileo is reported. The company complained that the stones were taken back to England.

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ALONG BY MAIL WHY NOT MARK SOME
ARTICLE WHICH YOU THINK WILL INTEREST
THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, THEN
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PREMIER OF RUSSIA DEFENDS ATTITUDE ON AMERICAN JEWS

M. Kokovtsoff Answers Five Questions From Colliers and Says His Country Has Not Violated the Compact

ABLOWS EXCLUSION

Vladimir Kokovtsoff, the premier of Russia, has made a written response to a list of five questions submitted to him by Colliers Magazine on the abrogated treaty with Russia.

President Taft abrogated the treaty of 1832. The announcement of abrogation, couched though it was in the language of diplomacy, and avoiding the assertion which made objectionable to Russia the Sulzer resolution passed by Congress Dec. 13, was followed, nevertheless by cable reports that Russia intended to make immediate tariff reprisals.

The questions submitted to the premier were prepared after consultation with men interested in all phases of the issue. These are the questions and answers:

Has not Russia afforded the United States ground for abrogating the treaty of 1832 by her violation in excluding United States citizens, especially of Jewish faith?

Russia Blameless

"No, Russia has not afforded the United States any ground for abrogating the treaty. The treaty of 1832 was made exclusively for commercial purposes, and a clause in the very first article stipulated that American citizens arriving in Russia, and Russian subjects arriving in the United States, should be subject to the internal laws and regulations of the respective countries.

"The entry of American citizens of Jewish faith into Russia is not absolutely prohibited. With respect to them as to other American citizens, and in strict accordance with the stipulations of the treaty, our country enforces certain rules. These rules were established by Russian internal legislation which permits the entry into Russia of foreign Jews only in definite cases.

"The rules have been in force ever

since the treaty was concluded, and there never has been any cause to doubt the legality, and there could not be any, because the enforcement, as before pointed out, was stipulated in the treaty itself."

Has Russia treated American citizens of Jewish descent differently in respect of their privileges under the treaty than it has treated other American citizens not Hebrews?

Jews Not Desired

"Yes, Russia has treated American Jews differently from the very beginning. It has treated them exactly on the same basis as all other foreign Jews without exception.

"Nevertheless, not a single civilized country ever disputed the right of another country to define for itself classes of undesirable, because under the principles of international law this right is the absolutely incontestable prerogative of every sovereign power.

"Guided thereby, the United States established exactly in the same way in immigration acts classes of undesirable aliens, determined by qualifications of an economic, sanitary, moral, social, and even religious character. American legislation, for instance, prohibited the entry into the United States of persons belonging to religious bodies tolerating polygamy, whereas Russian legislation does not see any cause for such restriction.

"Still, as I have said, such classes of undesirable aliens are defined for itself by each country. Wherefore, neither the Russian nor American government saw any violation of the treaty of 1832 in the passage and enforcement of the afore-said American immigration acts. This ought to be clear to every statesman."

Russia Has Reasons

"If so, has Russia special reasons for such discrimination?

"For economic and social reasons Russian legislation established a whole range of restrictions upon its Jewish subjects. To allow free entry of foreign Jews into Russia is obviously impossible under the circumstances. They would then enjoy greater rights in Russia than Russia's own Jewish subjects. Therein lies the special reason for the discrimination which Russia practices toward foreign Jews wishing to enter Russia.

"I must add that existing restrictions are considered a measure of defense for the Russian masses against alien domination. Concern for such measures of protection must be understood by the United States, which for similar reasons prohibited the entry of Asiatics."

If Russia, in administering the treaty, has given the United States ground for denouncing the treaty, why does she seek to penalize the United States by proposals to increase duties 100 per cent on American goods?

No Reprisals Threatened

"Russia, or to be more precise, the Russian government, has not yet expressed any intention of applying reprisals toward goods of American origin. The proposals for reprisals originated in various quarters, but the government has not yet indicated in any manner its attitude thereon. The future course of the whole affair must depend upon the negotiations which will follow between the governments regarding the basis of the new agreement. Proposals to this purpose must come from the American government as the side which declared abrogation."

In view of the traditional friendship, if Russia has not given grounds for abrogating the treaty, to what does she attribute the proposal of the United States for abrogation?

"Only the United States can answer this question. I noted that in a recent speech President Taft declared that he considered the treaty obsolete, wherefore he notified us of its abrogation."

MR. TAFT VICTOR IN VOTE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By a straw vote taken on the Yale campus on Wednesday William H. Taft was re-elected President of the United States over his Democratic opponent, Governor Woodrow Wilson, by a vote of 470 to 211. The candidates were chosen in direct primaries on Tuesday.

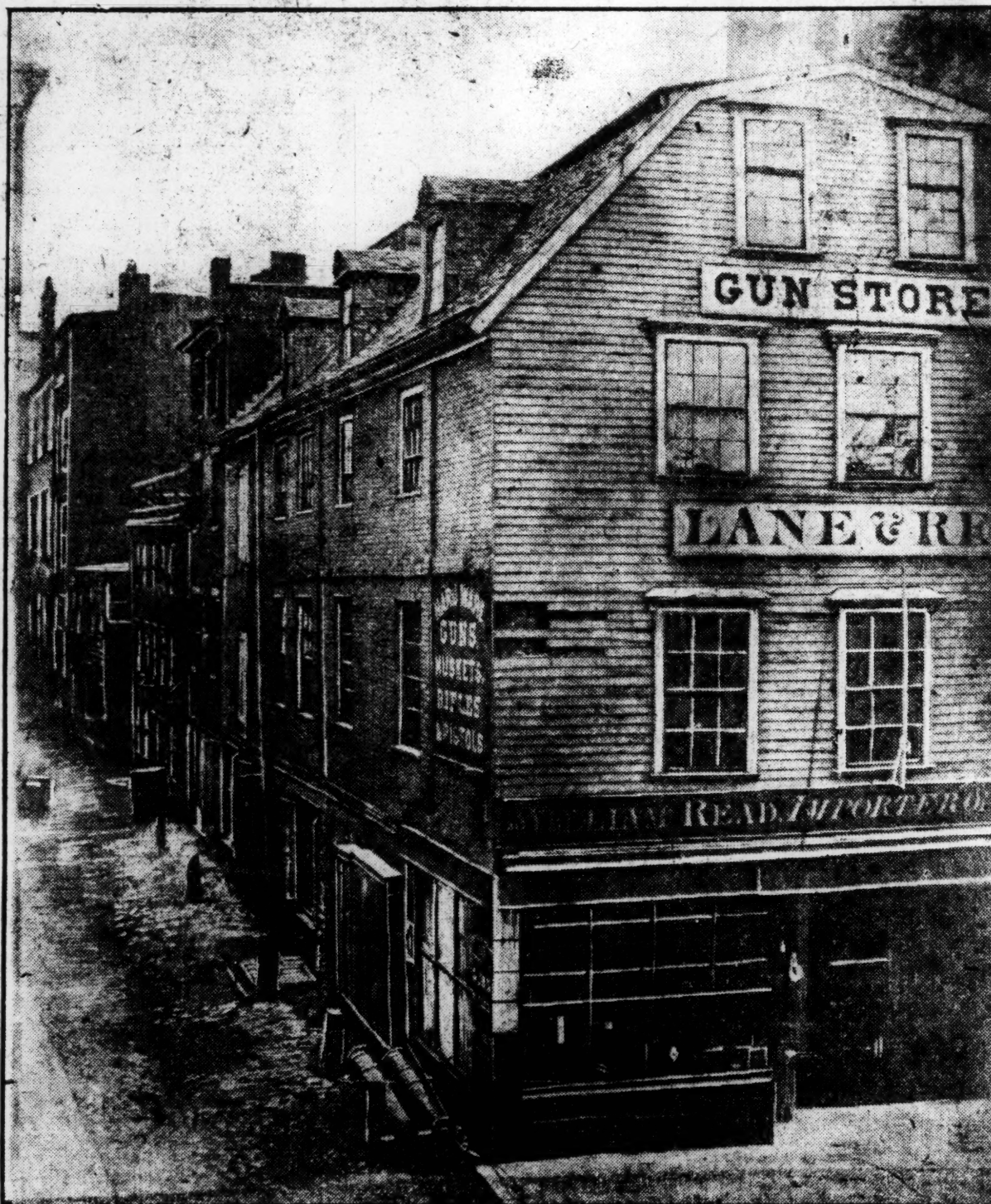
WILLIAMS FUND ESTABLISHED

The will of Wolcott Howe Johnson of C. F. Hovey & Co. was filed in the probate office yesterday. He left \$1000 to the Kappa Alpha fraternity of Williams College and \$5000 to found a "Samuel Johnson scholarship" for needy and worthy students. The residuary estate is given to the family.

CONFECTIONERY JOBBERS MEET

More than 60 members of the Jobbing Confectioners Association of Boston met at the American house last evening. F. H. Barber of Cambridge presided.

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The building housing Read's gun store, in Faneuil Hall square, which is shown here, was between Change avenue and Corn court. It was erected before 1700, and torn down in 1861. The double molded waist lines can be seen on the brick wall, and on the front the scarfed clapboards nailed on with English wrought nails. On the left hand corner, up one story, can be seen one of the bunch of grapes that came from the historic tavern of that name. After the destruction of this building another was erected and stands today. It was one of the scenes of the draft riot at the time of the civil war. In the rear of this passage at the left was the celebrated Hancock tavern, now torn down.

THIS COUNTRY IS PROSPERING SAYS ITS SOLICITOR-GENERAL

WASHINGTON—"The country is not going to the dogs," might be called the text of a sermon on present conditions delivered the other day to a reporter from the United Press, by Frederick Lehmann, solicitor-general of the United States. Mr. Lehmann had been asked if the activities of the government in prosecuting corporations under the Sherman law, and the movement in many states for popular government, were not bound to produce hard times.

"It is the fashion now for business men to view conditions with alarm," he replied. "A sort of contagious pessimism has swept the country, but there is small foundation for it."

As a humorous illustration of his point he read a letter which he had just received from a bank of which he is a stockholder. But instead of starting with the first word, he read the last paragraph first and saved the first sentence for the end. The latter part of the letter bewailed the tottering financial conditions of the country and looked to the future with gloomy forebodings. The first sentence bled Mr. Lehmann semi-annual dividend and a 2 per cent additional dividend.

"That bank," he continued, "is making money at the rate of 12 per cent a year, and yet the officers complain of business. But what is true of it is largely true of the very corporations whose officers are prophesying panic and warning against the consequences of continual governmental interference with business. The country is prospering, but it is now fashionable to complain."

"We don't have to go very far back in our history to find another period when it was the fashion of business to proclaim that the encroaching of government upon corporations was bringing on the ruin of the country. That was when

the agitation of the grangers brought about the first state laws regulating railroad rates.

"The first granger laws were passed in 1872. By and by the railroads forgot their hurt and I venture to say the world never saw such railroad expansion and prosperity as occurred in this country after regulation laws were on the statute books."

"Much of the complaint against government aggression upon business results because men lose sight of the public nature of a corporation."

"The supreme court decision, which made clear the constitutional right of states and the federal government to regulate railroads, made it plain that the government has an equally good right to regulate any corporation, whether engaged in the business of transportation or any other service. The day will come, I think, when the people will exercise this right, though the lawmakers have not yet seen fit to extend government supervision beyond transportation corporations."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

J. H. Stadelman, Readi F. Wilson and J. W. Reifsnnyder, the special Pennsylvania railway committee representing the transportation, track and mechanical departments, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Altoona and Pittsburgh, were guests of Track Supervisor Hugh Steele at South station yesterday.

The Pullman company provided two special electric lighted drawing-room sleepers for Raymond & Whitcomb's California party tour "L" at South station this morning, which were attached

to the St. Louis express, leaving at 10 o'clock, routed via New York Central line, Illinois Central and Southern Pacific roads.

The private car Elysian, occupied by President Theo. N. Vail of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, arrived at South station this morning at 6:50 o'clock via the New Haven road's shore line express.

For the Boston opera company, en route to Portland, Me., today, the Boston & Maine road ran a special parlor car train from track No. 14 at 1:10 p. m. via the Portsmouth route.

The electric baggage truck at South station, having demonstrated its worth on rush movements, General Baggage Agent George F. Ingalls has placed an order for two more for spring delivery.

The operating department of the Central Vermont road has added new vestibule coach equipment to their Boston & Montreal express trains which are operated over the Boston & Maine road via White River Junction, Vt.

The Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads handled a large shipment of automobile bodies for the American Express company from Amesbury to New York city early this morning.

For the accommodation of Boston Knights Templar, en route to Hyde Park tonight, the New Haven road will furnish first-class special service attached to the 5:12 p. m. express from South station.

The Phoenix Bridge Company is rushing work on the five-span and draw bridge over Saugus river, for the Boston & Maine road. The bridge, which is of the girder type, is expected to be ready for traffic by early spring, two spans being now in position.

Vice-President H. J. Horn and General Superintendent Benjamin R. Pollock of the New Haven road put up at Provincetown on the Cape last night, leaving there on their special train at 7:30 o'clock this morning for Middleboro, Taunton and New Bedford territory.

TEXAS FARMERS VIE FOR PRIZES OFFERED BY STATE CONGRESS

DALLAS, Tex.—Col. Henry Exall, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, has announced that entries in the 1912 crop contests are coming to headquarters from all parts of the state. Entries have been received from points as far west as Brewster county. In the western part interest is centered in the culture of Kaffir corn and milo maize.

Last year being the first in the work of the congress in which prizes were offered, it is already manifest that in localities in which awards were won will renew their efforts this year. Colonel Exall said that many communications are being received from other states regarding the Industrial Congress' methods.

In a statement issued by Colonel Exall he says:

"If the great majority of the farmers of this state would change their methods, would thoroughly and carefully plow their lands in the fall and winter at least one inch deeper than they have heretofore been plowing, harrowing carefully after each plowing, plowing around, instead of up and down the slopes, so as to prevent washing and erosion; draining when necessary, working the corn as nearly level as possible, remembering that when the corn is a foot and a half high and the rows four feet apart that myriads of fibrous roots will meet and be torn and sap the crop if you plow between these rows deeper than two inches; if after this period you would constantly cultivate the crop with a very short-tooth harrow or sweep that does not go over an inch or an inch and a half deep, keeping a constant soft mulch about that depth, not simply until laying-by time, but constantly until the grains are positively hard on the cob; allowing no sucker or weed to get a particle of nourishment that should go into the plant; if you will adopt this method of cultivation you will double the corn crop of this state."

W. O. Souther, Jr., a selectman in Cohasset, said that the plan was a ruse on the part of Boston politicians and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, whereby Boston would be the chief gainer. He said that under the new plan, with the mayor of Boston appointing two commissioners, it would be easy enough for Boston to control the commission.

John H. Chickering of Dover said that under the metropolitan commission Dover has not reaped any benefit. In 1908, with the beginning of the temporary commission, Dover's state-tax rate for the metropolitan district was \$570, and it was then said by the commission that it would probably remain at the figure, but in three years it increased to almost \$8000.

Alfred A. Galiano of Hull said that in the last three years more than \$6,000,000 worth of property has been taken from the people of Hull, and that he would oppose any plans for the formation of a new district.

TOWN OF ALBERTA GETS CLUBHOUSE

CALGARY, Alta.—Immediately after the Alberta Commercial Travelers Association was formed in November, the local organization was approached by the board of the Northwest Commercial Travelers Association to send a representative to interview them at Winnipeg relative to still identifying themselves with them, providing that the Northwest association expend a large sum of money in the erection of a building in Calgary.

Their request in this respect was accepted and recently it was definitely settled that \$100,000 would be invested here and a building supplying clubrooms, stores and offices be erected in a central location.

D. O. IVES FIRST BOSTON WITNESS

WASHINGTON—Because of unexpected delays in completing the Philadelphia testimony before the interstate commerce commission, Boston's case in the hearings on freight differentials to North Atlantic ports was not reached until today. D. O. Ives, for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the first witness.

There will be two or three witnesses for Boston. Statistics were presented on Wednesday which show there has been small decline in the export business at Boston as compared with certain other ports.

KANSAS COUNTY PLANS NEW ROADS

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—A convention of business men and township trustees was held here recently to discuss the best methods of spending the \$40,000 to be used on the roads of the county this year.

It is planned to take up the work of building a state road at the Chautauqua county line, connecting with the state road built by that county, and taking it on through to Labette or Neosho, the road ultimately to extend to Kansas City.

Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.
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OFFICIALS OF TOWNS AND CITIES OPPOSE NEW COMMISSION

It was unanimously voted to oppose any plan for the formation of a new metropolitan commission at a meeting in the committee room of the Old South building last night, at which officials from several towns and two cities and representatives of other towns and cities in the metropolitan district were present. Alfred L. Cutting of Weston was chairman and W. O. Souther, Jr., of Cohasset, secretary of the meeting.

Judge Samuel C. Bennett of Weston said there are too many commissions in the commonwealth, there being 60 of them, for which the towns and cities have to pay a high tax, and that the appointment of a commission governing the cities and towns of the proposed district would only be one more burden.

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The alarm clock went off at four o'clock in the morning.
"I fooled you to time," said Mike, with a grin of triumph, "for I wasn't asleep at all."

The farmer fools the advertiser who doesn't believe that the farmer's trade is worth advertising for. The farmer is not asleep. He is wide-awake to the goods offered by advertisers using the medium he knows best and acts on most—

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago
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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Northwestern Basketball

THREE SCHOOL TEAMS HOLD A TRIANGULAR TRACK MEET FRIDAY

Boston and Roxbury Latins and Brookline High Compete in English High Drill Hall

BOSTON FAVORITE

For the first time in a number of years there will be more than two schools in competitive track games in the drill hall connected with the English high and Boston Latin schools, when Boston Latin will engage in a triangular meet with Brookline high and Roxbury Latin tomorrow. For many years the Boston high school track and field championships were held in this hall.

The Roxbury Latin is not considered a very strong competitor in spite of the fact that most of the men who were on the 1911 team are back in school. There will be a few stray points which the team should gather, though. The Highland district school boys have been handicapped for their outdoor track was only recently put into shape, and conditions have made it impossible to practice on many occasions.

Track interest at Boston Latin school has greatly increased within the past two years. On any occasion, when track events are on the program, there is always a large following of students present, and this year there are more of them aspiring for places on the team than in former years. Vinal, Soucy, Cusick, Joseph Greene, James Greene and Captain Salandine are expected to score points for the team.

MANY ENTRIES FOR C. A. C. INDOOR MEET

Over 300 entries are registered for Boston's first indoor track and field meeting to be held by the coast artillery corps in the South armory, Irvington street, Saturday night. Every sort of prominence in this section of the country has entered and the 13 relay races promise to be of much interest.

Harvard and Boston Athletic Association teams will meet in one and two-mile team races, the Harvard freshmen will run Boston College, Brown and Holy Cross and Tufts and Massachusetts Agricultural College have also been paired as have a number of school teams. A relay race for military companies has drawn entries from the first, third, sixth, seventh and eighth companies of the coast artillery corps, company H, sixth regiment, and Ft. Andrews. There are a dozen other events in addition to the relay races.

NINE GAMES FOR SYRACUSE TEAM

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The football schedule of Syracuse University for 1912 has been announced as follows:

Sept. 28, Hobart at Syracuse.
Oct. 5, Yale at New Haven; 12, Carlisle at Syracuse; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 26, Michigan at Syracuse.
Nov. 2, Rochester at Syracuse; 9, Lafayette at Boston, Pa.; 16, Colgate at Syracuse; 23, West Point at West Point.

HICKS TO CAPTAIN B. A. A. SEVEN

Trafford Hicks has been appointed playing captain of the Boston Athletic Association hockey team, now that Ralph Winsor has announced he would not play again this winter. Winsor, however, will supervise the team, but when on the ice Hicks will have charge. There is also some doubt about Ralph Hornblower being able to continue in the game. He has been appointed secretary to Congressmen Weeks and should the latter require him in Washington the Unicorn seven will be without another of its stars.

PAST EXETER TRACK TRIALS

EXETER, N. H.—On the board track of the academy oval Wednesday afternoon Capt. W. J. Bingham ran a trial half-mile in apparently fast time. In trials at the 1000-yard G. Dougherty '14 and J. J. Donnelly '13 won their respective heats, untimed. Of the large squad for the 40-yard dash, R. E. Pearsall, H. T. Worthington, E. A. Teechner, all '13, and G. B. Batten '15 appeared to best advantage.

STONEHAM ELECTS BOSKUS

STONEHAM, Mass.—Earl Boskus has been elected captain of the Stoneham high school football eleven for 1912.

COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 64

William M. Hollenback, Pennsylvania State

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—William M. Hollenback, one of the most successful of modern football coaches, ex-American fullback and present coach at Pennsylvania State College, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886. He attended the high school of that town, played fullback on its football team and graduated in 1903.

In the fall of 1904 Hollenback entered the University of Pennsylvania as a freshman in the Dental school. Here his real football career started and he at once made the varsity eleven, the rule barring freshmen from the varsity not being in existence until 1905. Nineteen hundred and four was a banner year for the Red and Blue and Hollenback was one of the strongest supporters. Harvard was defeated this year for the first time in six years and the Pennsylvania eleven held the record of an uncrossed goal line. The only score against them was a field goal by Swarthmore.

In 1905, at his initial practise on Franklin field, Hollenback incapacitated himself for football work and soon afterward left college for the year. He returned in 1906, however, and played center on the eleven, holding that position until after the Indian game, when he was shifted back to his old place at fullback. This was the year when Pennsylvania made that wonderful stand against Cornell's most powerful team on record, holding them seven times for downs, almost on the goal line, the final score being a 0-0 tie.

In 1907 Hollenback again played on a winning team, this year bringing but one defeat, at the hands of the Carlisle Indians. In 1908 the captaincy of the team was given to Hollenback and a championship eleven resulted. The Red and Blue came through the season without a defeat and with 215 points against 18 points for her opponents. This year Walter Camp selected Hollenback as All-American fullback. Hollenback also had a record of eight touchdowns—the greatest number scored by any individual player of any of the colleges in 1908.

In the spring of 1909 Hollenback graduated from the dental school and that fall the Penn State eleven secured his services and came through the season undefeated, meeting, beside other strong teams, Pennsylvania and the Carlisle Indians.

In 1910 the call of the West found Hollenback head coach of the Missouri University football team. The season proved successful and the team came out second in the Missouri valley conference. Penn State again secured him in 1911 and enjoyed the most successful season ever experienced by that institution. In fact Penn State has a claim to the championship, not having suffered defeat, and having gained victories over Pennsylvania, Cornell, Pittsburgh and tying with the powerful Annapolis eleven. Only eight first downs were scored against them, the unusual record of this year's team, while a total of 199 points makes insignificant her opponents' 15.

Hollenback credits the success of the State team to the wonderful spirit of the 1900 students at that institution, and the conscientious training of the men, and he says that the team has but hit its stride and will next season be in a position to cope with any of them.

State college plays every hard game on foreign fields, before a foreign crowd, and after hard railroad trips.

When asked about his system of coaching, Hollenback gave a number of rules and facts, which are given below, as he stated them.

"In the development of a football team the first necessity is a strong defense. A good defense is the best offense a team can have, for when another team cannot gain ground, they become discouraged, and then the game is half won.

"Good football teams are the result of individual sacrifice. The coaches must instill confidence. The men must obey the strictest training and be punctual to all meals and to practise. A good football player must be a good student, and he must give his time exclusively to his studies and football to be a success.

"A man should put his best efforts into the game, if he can play but 15 minutes.

"In coaching a football team, the coach should dwell upon the rudiments of the game. Signal practise should be sacrificed to falling on the ball, tackling the dummy and taking-out the interference.

"The rules may change yearly, but the rudiments of football never change.

"Many coaches dwell too long on signal practise. Signal practise should not be indulged in over 15 or 20 minutes every afternoon.

"The kickoff is very important, but is often overlooked. To make a V and bring the ball up in the center is the best general method of running back the ball. Distance gained by running back the kickoff is as good, if not better, than ground gained from scrimmage."

Mr. Hollenback also spoke about the new game and the new rules.

"The new game is one not only of muscle and brawn, but a player must have the football instinct.

"The new rules handicap the formation of an adequate defense, but there should be some base to fall back on, when a critical point arrives.

"Under the new rules, a successful team must include a good field-goal man. Points should be used as little as possible, replacing them with short and inside kicks.

"The most successful forward passes are those which are short, quick and accurate, going perhaps five yards be-



WILLIAM M. HOLLENBACK

yond the line of scrimmage. Such forward passes are very difficult to break up.

"The new rules are all right, but they are meant for a fair day and a dry field. Forward passes and end runs are eliminated on a wet day. Then the only successful offensive work consists of on-side kicks and line plays."

Speaking about changes in the rules, Hollenback was very conservative, but ventured a few ideas.

"The game at present is not interesting enough, from the spectator's standpoint, as the latter would like to see more scoring. The reduction of the distance to be made in three downs from ten to eight yards would be conducive to such a result. The restriction of the on-side kick, making it anybody's ball when it hits the ground would also be a help."

Hollenback was not only a football star. He was a splendid hockey player while in college, played a good game of baseball and a little basketball. His success as a football player and a coach in that sport is due to his ability to inspire confidence and determination in the men under him. He is overflowing with spirit and enthusiasm which inspires all who come in contact with him. Above all he is a born leader and never knows when he is beaten.

All this has placed Hollenback where he is—one of the greatest fullbacks the gridiron has ever seen and a coach with few equals.

YALE SEVEN WINS FROM M. A. C., 3 TO 0

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's seven defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College team, 3 to 0, at hockey Wednesday. The Amherst team had not been defeated before this year. They held Yale from scoring in the first half, but the superior Yale team play told in the second and only the wonderful goal tending of Ackerman saved double the number of goals accumulated. Arthur Howe, Yale's football captain, played splendid defensive hockey and Chauncey's runs were brilliant in the attack. Captain Peckham featured the Amherst offense. The lineup and summary:

YALE
Thayer, R. G. Ackerman
Howe, P. P. McDonald
Gore, J. G. Walker
Chauncey, F. W. F. W. Sanctuary
Martin, L. W. L. W. Peckham (capt.)
Cox, E. E. Jones
Harriman, C. C. Hutchinson
Score, Yale 3, Amherst 0. Goals made by Cox 2, Chauncey, Referee, Suffolk, Boston. Umpire, Marcus, New York. Time, 20m. halves.

CORNELL IN SIX INDOOR MEETS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The indoor schedule of the Cornell University track team was announced Wednesday as follows:

Feb. 10, Boston A. A. games at Boston, one-mile relay race with Pennsylvania; 17, Columbia University meet in New York City.
March 1, Sixty-fifth regiment games in Georgetown University; 9, Pittsburgh A. A. relay, two-mile relay; 2, games of Cornell meet with Michigan at Ann Arbor.

BROWN DEFEATS MAYER

NEW YORK—M. D. Brown of the Hamilton Club, playing scratch in the Knickerbocker 18.2 ball line billiard tournament, won a decisive victory over Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, the other scratch billiardist, Wednesday night by a score of 300 to 158.

WEDNESDAY'S SCHOOL HOCKEY

Arlington H. 1, Winchester H. 0.
Somerville H. 3, Andover 1.
Stone 4, St. Andrews 2.
Melrose H. 7, Milton H. 1.
Malden H. 7, Revere H. 0.
Brookline H. 5, English H. 0.
Medford H. 3, Ridge 2.
Stoneham H. 1, Chelsea H. 0.
Wakefield H. 3, Woburn H. 0.

HARD AT WORK ON CHICAGO'S AUTO SHOW BUILDINGS

Small Army of Artisans in Coliseum and First Regiment Armory for Exhibition Which Opens Saturday

CHICAGO—A small army of artisans is at work under the direction of Superintendent L. L. Fest transforming the Coliseum and First Regiment armory for the twelfth annual National automobile show which opens in these buildings Saturday. All advance indications point to this being the biggest and most successful show ever held here.

Manager S. A. Miles states that in point of exhibits and attendance he expects the Chicago show to exceed the successful show just ended in New York because of this city's more central location with reference both to the factories and the buyers. Applications for space have so exceeded previous years that it has been necessary to open the big basement of the Coliseum for exhibitors. When the show opens there will be about \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles and accessories on display. Approximately 750 vehicles, including passenger and commercial trucks, with accessories, tires, etc. are being shipped in from the New York show by Manager J. S. Marvin, of the traffic department. Six special trains of 40 cars each will be required to move the \$2,000,000 exhibit, which comprises most of the principal exhibits that were featured at the Madison Square Garden and Grand Palace shows.

The show will be classified in four sections, passenger cars, commercial vehicles, motorcycles, and accessories. The motorcycles will be in the Coliseum annex and armory gallery. Accessories will be in the galleries of both buildings and in the Coliseum basement. Passenger and commercial vehicles will occupy the main floors and part of the Coliseum basement.

Decorations for this year's show will be more elaborate than heretofore and represent an expense of several thousand dollars. Artistic mural paintings have been prepared for the ceilings, and the girders will be covered with light blue mahogany panels. A quarter of a mile of ornamental picket fencing has been installed. The predominant color scheme will be amber and old gold. Unique lighting effects are included in the decoration. The show will run from Jan. 27 to Feb. 10.

OLYMPIC WEIGHT SAMPLES HERE

NEW YORK—Swedish sporting articles, such as will be used in the hammer, shot, javelin and discus throwing contests in the Olympic games at Stockholm next summer, have arrived here. They will be inspected by the American Olympic committee at a meeting here next week, and unless some fault is found with them, a number of reproductions of the samples will be made and distributed all over the country for trials.

The javelin is of wood, with a sharp iron point. It is 1.6 pounds in weight and 8.5 feet in length. No throw with it count unless the point strikes the ground before any part of the shaft. The discus is 4.4 pounds, as the American discus is, but it is said that it fits the hand better than ours. The hammer consists of a massive leaden head with a 4-foot shaft of steel wire, the total weight being 15.9 pounds. The Swedish shot is exclusively of iron, not of lead, and is an ounce short of the 16 pounds, which is the regulation weight here.

MEDFORD PLAYS MILTON FRIDAY

School hockey followers will await eagerly the result of the game between Milton and Medford high schools, which is to be played tomorrow afternoon at the Arena in the preparatory league series. While this game is not the final one of the league series it will practically decide the championship, for Milton and Medford are the strongest contenders for the title.

Rindge technical meets Newton high at the Brae-Burn rink. Brookline high journeys to Southboro, where they should have little trouble in disposing of the St. Marks school team. The playing of Brookline in the past few games has been of high order and the remainder of their season should be most successful.

MOTORCYCLISTS BANQUET

The second annual dinner of the Boston Motorcycle Club, with headquarters at 206 Massachusetts avenue, this city, was held Wednesday night at the Copley Square hotel and brought together about 40 members and several motor cycle enthusiasts. Dr. R. L. Colson, newly elected president of the club, presided. There was a vocal and instrumental entertainment.

MITCHELL IN OLYMPIC TRYOUT

Alfred Ray Mitchell, former New England champion and former guard at Nahant and Revere beaches, has entered the 100, 220 and 440-yard swimming events at the Olympic tryouts under the colors of the North Dorchester A. A.

YALE FOOTBALL PRACTISE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The call for winter football practise is expected daily at Yale. Captain Jesse Spalding of the 1912 football eleven, has expressed himself emphatically in favor of winter workouts.

ICEBOATS MAKE TWO NEW RECORDS AT LONG BRANCH

Ingenue Covered Ten-Mile Course in 16m. 52s. While Clarel, in Lateen Class, Went 15 Miles in 26m. 4s.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Ice yacht records were established over the Shallow Point course Wednesday by boats of the South Shrewsbury and Long Branch Clubs. Ex-Commodore J. C. Gibbons' Ingenue covered the 10-mile course in 16:52.

The other record established for 15 miles was made by Walter Content's Clarel in the lateen class for a race with the Eagle. The Clarel, sailed by Capt. William Riddle, covered the course in 26:04. The best previous record by the club was held by the Jack Frost, 28:30.

Ex-Commodore Gibbons' Red Rover, sailing under the colors of the Long Branch Ice Boat Club, won the Ayres and O'Brien cups, covering 15 miles in 27:12, with Rainbow II, second. Rainbow II, Capt. O. F. Roberts' speedy yacht, which won two races Tuesday, captured the Drub cup from ex-Commodore Gibbons' Ingenue by 34 seconds. The summary:

Drub cup, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by Rainbow II, 28:33; Ingenue, 29:10; Blanche, 30:21. Jack Frost and Imp withdrew.

Lateen class, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by Clarel, 26:04; Eagle, 26:49.

Ayres and O'Brien cups, Long Branch Club, 15 miles—Won by Red Rover, 27:12; Rainbow II, 30:03. Clarel and Eagle did not finish.

South Shrewsbury Club, club cup, 10 miles—Won by Ingenue, 16:52. Hazel L. broke away and did not finish.

WOMEN RAISE LIBRARY FUNDS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The women of Hazen recently started to raise funds for a school library. They organized a chapter of the School Improvement Association.

By issuing bonds the school board erected a \$15,000 school building, but could see no reason why an auditorium should be provided. The women took a hand and demanded such a provision. They raised the money with which to put in opera chairs.

The day the women of Hazen worked in the cotton fields was a gala event for them. Pictures taken of the workers were sold, adding much to their school improvement fund.

CAPTAIN JONES QUILTS ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—Robert N. Jones '13 of East Boston, who was elected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy football team for next season, has left school. He has decided not to go to college and will accept a business offer.

ALLEN TO COACH NINE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Forrest A. Allen of Fairfield has just been engaged to coach the Colby baseball team for the season of 1912. Allen's reputation as a baseball player is well known in Maine. He began his career as a player at Colburn Classical Institute of Waterville, where he was a member of several championship teams and later played for several seasons in the New England league and other professional teams. In late years he has played on semi-professional teams in the state. He has had considerable success as a coach and has many times officiated as an umpire in the games of the Maine college championship series. Colby students are well pleased with the choice of Mr. Allen.

LUSH TO MANAGE MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Can.—William Lush has been appointed manager of the Montreal Baseball Club of the International league. For some weeks Lush has been a probability for the place, but the question wasn't decided finally by President Lichenheim of Montreal until this week. Lush is well known in professional baseball, having served a major league team with the Cleveland Americans as an outfielder. For several years he coached Yale baseball and basketball teams, stepping aside when Yale took up the graduate coaching system. McCafferty, who has been manager of the club, will probably become business manager.

ATHLETES TO REPRESENT B. A. A.

Only six of the B. A. A. athletic team will compete in the games of the Irish-American A. C. in New York tonight. The athletes, with George Brown, left here on the 10 o'clock train this morning for New York. They are W. B. Prout, E. K. Merrilow, T. J. Halpin, Harry Lee, E. Kimball and D. B. Young. The first four will be the relay team. Halpin will probably start in the half mile, Lee in the 1000 yards and Kimball in the mile, while Young will compete in the 440-yard dash.

WANT TRYOUTS DECORATION DAY

NEW YORK—The American Olympic games committee still figures that June 8 will be too late to hold the eastern tryouts for the games at the Harvard stadium, and the committee is anxious to arrange that they be held May 30. If the stadium cannot be secured for that date, the committee will ask to have the tryouts held elsewhere on May 30.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB SWIMMERS DEFEAT M'GILL

Some Fine Performances Recorded in Dual Meet—Hodgson of Losers Wins Fast Race

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club swimmers defeated the team of McGill University Wednesday night in the tank of the first named by a score of 35 points to 18, the only events falling to the lot of the visitors from over the border being the plunge for distance and the 220-yard race, the home aggregation getting first place in the 50 yards, 100 yards, fancy diving and relay.

The finest race of the series was the one over the furlong distance, which showed a sterling performance by George Hodgson of McGill, who, aside from winning by 15 feet from R. M. Ritter, the quarter-mile record holder in open water, swam the distance in the highly creditable time of 2m. 28.1-5s., which has been beaten only twice in the United States by C. M. Daniels, who holds the best figures, 2m. 25.2-5s., with eight turns.

In last night's events the length of the tank—60 feet—necessitated the taking of 10 turns, which fact undoubtedly accounts for the fast performance. Hodgson's work, however, was fine in every particular, and he showed himself in possession of a crawl stroke almost as perfect as that of Daniels, which developed the essence of speed. The summary:

50-yard swim—Won by H. R. Adee, City A. C.; George Draper, McGill University, second; J. J. Curran, City A. C., third. Time, 26.2-5s. Won by one and a half yards.

100-yard swim—Won by George Hodgson, McGill University; R. M. Ritter, City A. C., second; W. Auerbach, City A. C., third. Time, 2m. 28.1-5s. Won by 15 feet; 50 feet between second and third.

220-yard swim—Won by R. E. Frizelle, City A. C.; George Eddy, City A. C., second; Frank McGill, McGill University, third. Time, 3m. 3-5s. Won by 10 feet; same between second and third.

Fancy diving—Won by K. C. Behrens, City A. C., with 90 points; R. E. Frizelle, City A. C., second, with 51½ points; George Draper, McGill University, third, with 38 points.

Relay race, 100 yards—Won by City A. C. team (R. E. Frizelle, H. R. Adee, J. J. Curran, City A. C., and H. R. Adee, City A. C.); McGill University team (Frank McGill, A. R. Mackay, George Hodgson, George Draper, second. Time, 1m. 52-5s. Won by five yards.

Plunge for distance—Won by E. L. Stuart, McGill University, with 54½; W. Auerbach, City A. C., and H. R. Adee, City A. C., tied for second with 44½ each.

100-yard swim, handicap, special—Won by A. S. S. 2 seconds; R. Hoffrick 5 seconds; second, C. Harold (scratch), third. Time, 1m. 38. Won by two feet; same distance between second and third.

RACQUET DOUBLES START SATURDAY

PHILADELPHIA—National doubles racquets will be the week-end attraction at the Racquet Club, here. A start will be made at noon on Saturday, when G. R. Fearing and Q. A. Shaw, of Boston, will oppose Lawrence Waterbury and J. Gordon Douglas, representing the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. This match will begin at noon. In the other half of the semi-final round, M. S. Barger and Payne Whitney, the other New York pair, will meet R. K. Cassatt and Wilson Potter, of Philadelphia. The final round will be run off the next day.

INTERCOLONIALS OFF FOR WEST

The Intercolonial Hockey Club seven leaves for Cleveland tonight. Two games are scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday nights with the Cleveland Athletic Club. The Intercolonials will be without the services of Forrest Osgood hereafter. He is likely to be seen as a member of the B. A. A. team in the future. Among those whom Manager Frank Hickey will take West are Skilton, Davenport, Bray, Whitten, Marston, Small, Fritz and Foote.

CARNEY SEES HIS BALL PLAYERS

EXETER, N. H.—Coach John J. Carney of the baseball team here for next season paid a visit to Exeter Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of meeting the boys who will be candidates for the nine. Mr. Carney held a pleasant chat with a large number and outlined his policies for the coming season. He will take charge of the players at the beginning of the spring term early in April.

DEVLIN AND HARTLEY SIGN

NEW YORK—Manager McGraw of the New York National league team announced Wednesday that he had received contracts from five of his players, two of them being members of last year's champions. The old players who came into line were Devlin, the veteran third baseman and utility infielder of last season's team, and Grover Hartley, a member of last year's catching staff.

PITTSBURGH BILLIARDIST WINS

PITTSBURGH—Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh defeated Charles Warren of Boston, 50 to 32, Wednesday night, in the third game of the National Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament. The game was played in 95 innings. Warren had a high run of four and McCourt made three.

PASKERT SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has received the contract of Center-fielder Paskert, who has signed for three years.

YALE IS EXPECTING TO DEVELOP ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM

Outlook for Winning Third Successive College Gymnastic Championship Considered Very Bright

CALLAHAN CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although the Yale varsity gymnastic team has not shown the form that it should at this time of the year, the material is good, and there is an excellent chance of its winning a third successive championship. Five of last year's point winners are back, and several of the new men have been doing good work.

On the horizontal bar Captain Callahan '12 S. is expected to take first place, while E. G. W. Ruge '12, K. L. Goff '12 and B. Shepard '14 S. are showing up well.

In tumbling, also, the team is strong as Callahan, E. A. Clark, L. S., and T. Williams '12 have all won points in this event during the last two years.

On the parallel bars, Ruge and F. S. Samuels '13 will do most of the work. Ruge has placed in this event several times and ought to win it this year. Samuels has improved on his figures of last year and must be counted upon for a place.

On the horse there is only one man who has shown any considerable promise, Goff, '12 S. There are, however, several who should prove valuable with a little more practise, especially Gordon '15 and Metcalf, G. S.

Ruge is expected to win a place on the rings and D. Saterthwaite '12 S., has shown such good form that he ought to prove a point-winner before the season is over.

The Indian club event is the wettest point in the team. There are several practising for this event, but none of them have put their work into such shape that any judgment can be arrived at as to the possibilities of scoring.

Captain Callahan, Ruge and Samuels will represent Yale in the all-around contest, won by Callahan last year.

TRAP SHOOTING AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—With the best field a southern trap shooting tournament has ever gathered together events continue today in the fifth annual mid-winter handicap. Wednesday 17 of the starters scored better than 189 out of 200. G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia scored 198, which included straight runs of 64 and 131.

For second place F. S. Wright of South Wales, N. Y., C. H. Newcomb of Philadelphia, F. A. Hodgman, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and W. T. Leslie of Tuskegee were bunched at 192. H. W. Kahler of Philadelphia and H. E. Buckwalter of Philadelphia were tied at 191. J. F. Wulf of Milwaukee made 190 and J. A. Smith of Orlando, Fla., 189 each. Heading the professionals was Lester German of Aberdeen with 195. J. T. Skelly of Wilmington scored 194, three targets in the lead of R. W. Clancy of Chicago, E. H. Store of Baltimore and L. J. Spier of Pittsburgh.

Players and the Playhouse

"THE HERFORDS"

Miss Rachel Crothers has written another fine play. Like her first notable success, "The Three of Us," her newest drama is marked by a delicacy of touch, a deep feeling, and an aim to represent real people in vital relations such as have so far been compassed by only one other American dramatist, Augustus Thomas. Like her earlier play, too, Miss Crothers in "The Herfords" has written a big scene in which her theme culminates, worthy for dramatic power and truth is worthy of comparison with the finest scenes in modern drama. The scene in "The Three of Us" that is unforgettable among hundreds of experiences in playacting was that in which the loving sister persuaded her brother to take the hard and right road when he was tempted to take an easy step that would mean his ultimate degradation.

The scene in "The Herfords" makes almost the whole of the third act. It shows again a family crisis in which a noble woman holds her family together by the force of her own character. Ann Herford finds her own best self in this crisis, saves her daughter from consequences of a folly into which she had drifted because of her mother's neglect, a neglect resulting from her mother's absorption in her art. Ann Herford faces a choice of loss of her daughter and of giving up artistic fame, for she has won a \$40,000 prize in a competition for a government building. All along she has contended for her right for artistic expression at the sacrifice of domesticity, contended with her friends, her father and most poignantly of all, with her husband. The struggle is carried to the ultimate of the specific, for the husband is a sculptor, and is among the unsuccessful competitors for the prize.

The play exists for this great scene of Ann's glad renunciation of her art for the sake of her child. The first act is purely exposition. Tom Herford's studio is revealed. It is a studio to satisfy the average playgoer, with its dozens of conventional casts ranged up and down the burlap walls. Those who have peeped within real workshops and have observed Belasco's settings or heard echoes of Rinehart's imaginative productions could fancy another studio with few and significant casts and a Rodin perhaps, as well as a fragment of a miniature Parthenon frieze. Properly prominent is the clay model of the study Tom has practically finished, ready for the contest judges.

Tom is dissatisfied. He feels that his work is conventional, lacking in boldness of execution, but feels that it is the best he can ever do with the idea. His wife, in their 18 years of married life, has absorbed much of his art and has practiced diligently. She urges him on to his best, and he declares she is his inspiration. She scorns his talk of limitations, and declares that it is in his power to execute any idea he can conceive. She, herself, has had an idea for the prize frieze, and has made the preliminary drawings. She spreads her drawings before him and he is astonished. "It is beautiful," he exclaims; "I'm not sure it is not great!" He urges her to try for the prize, and the curtain falls.

During the first act there was a glimpse of the Herfords' daughter, Millicent, a boarding school miss home for the holidays. Her mother's absorption in art has left her free to develop an unhealthy fondness for silly excitements and she gushes self assurance and disdain for her elders whenever they cross her whims.

To her mother's disgust Millicent powders her nose, wears earrings and visits the problem play matinees.

So busy is her mother on the frieze that Millicent is not permitted to come home for the Easter holidays, for a girl in constant need of a chaperon would interfere with Ann's great effort. The second act is in April. The Herfords are expecting that the evening mail will bring news that Tom is awarded the prize. The judge's choice proves to be Ann's model.

Here Miss Crothers' "artist and his artist wife" thesis comes to a climax. Tom is astounded, then hurt in pride that his wife has defeated him. He wouldn't have minded a man beating him, he says. Husband and wife argue distractedly, but reach no definite standpoint until the human element enters in the shape of Millicent. She has run away from boarding school and declares she will not go back. She has grown so wilful that only Ann's single minded care can guide her. Tom commands Ann to give up her art and look after Millicent. Ann refuses, angered, disillusioned and distraught by suddenly losing her confidence in her husband.

The third act quickly brings the scene between Ann and her daughter. Ann at first commands Millicent to return to school, but is soon hushed by Millicent's confession that she is in love and is soon to be married. Ann the artist instantly becomes Ann the mother. In the minutes that follow Millicent pours out her childish romance for the school chaperon, who was so kind to her on the lonely Easter holidays when she was compelled to stay at school. With brooding tenderness and barely hidden foreboding Ann draws from Millicent the details of her innocent love affair. This recital is exquisitely written, the natural outpourings of girlish heart. At the end, Millicent says, "Tonight I was to meet him again and I didn't dare to go. I wanted you, mother." Ann weeps and laughs and holds her daughter close. Millicent wonderingly cries, "Oh, mother, I didn't know you loved me so much."

And so Ann arranges to go abroad with Millicent, who is to be permitted to marry her chaperon when she gets

back "if she still wants to." Here Miss Crothers with her fine reticence leaves her play, indicating very plainly that Millicent will bloom into a sensible girl under Ann's watchful care. Ann tells Tom he is to finish the frieze. "I have something so much bigger to do. Love me, Tom." And to signalize the change comes the significant tag "Put out the lights." Then the Herfords pass out of their darkened library into the hall which is flooded with light.

There is a great deal of discussion in the play as to whether or not an artist's wife should be an artist. By every sign in the turn she gives to the arguments Miss Crothers believes that the wife should be the homemaker first, and that devotion to her home will absorb all the wife's energies, ambitions and talent. This of course is a point that could be argued forever from as many angles as there are individuals in the world.

The truism that Miss Crothers really enforces in her play is that a true mother will choose the welfare of her child above everything else. The fact that Ann is a sculptress merely provides a particular background for the struggle of maternal instinct with the artistic temperament, and does not prove anything in the "artist's wife" position.

Ann might have had a sensible daughter, in which case there would have been no play. Again, not all artists' wives have children, nor do they all have more talent than their husbands. So it will be seen that Miss Crothers has succeeded in enforcing a special case of pleading, and like all special pleadings she has omitted any element that might throw away the particular conclusion she wished to set forth. That is the advantage of arguing both sides of a case yourself.

Miss Crothers adroitly illustrates her thesis by means of several characters drawn with relation to the theme of the play, which is the familiar truism that "the place for women is in the home." How all women can get a home would make a problem play worth writing. But that again would be upset by the stubborn fact that all women do not appear to want homes.

Such a woman was Ruth Creel, a magazine writer, beloved by Tom Herford's assistant, Keith. Keith's passion for domesticity far exceeds his talent as an embryo sculptor. Ruth chooses her art, however. So Keith discovers in Tom's sister, Daisy, a woman with homelike ideas like his own. Daisy's "art," by the way, is typewriting, and she does not seem to be much of a success at it for she makes many mistakes in figures. Then there is Ann's father, who is simply the author stalking through the play commenting on the action at every turn, after the manner invented by the talkative young Dumas.

All these people discuss the unsolvable feminine riddle, "to be or not to be—a homemaker for some man," and turn the subject inside out from every possible angle. In spite of a superfluity of platitudes on the subject, Miss Crothers held her audience absorbed by this discussion of a problem that touches every human being at some point. Platitudes of course are necessary features of civilization. Without them we should have no churches nor schools, both necessary to human happiness at our present stage of grace. The only real objection to a platitude is its platitude. Art lies in saying the common thing in an uncommon way.

Miss Crothers' schoolma'am tendency to say the obvious thing obviously in the first act and occasionally in the second keep her play from the level of greatness reached in the third. Unworthy of her big scene, too, is the careless technique of the first act, with its dozen unmotivated enters and exits, and unduly prolonged exposition. It is only because Miss Crothers' play is so wonderfully fine in places that there is a desire to see it all as good. For that third act is really splendid, and so is the drawing of the character of Millicent. Like all of Miss Crothers' characters, those in "The Herfords" are real, lovable people, and for the most part their talk is real. To be sure one feels that they talk too much about the thesis, but that is a fault of the thesis drama.

The cast is a notable one, for, beside Miss Allen, a long-established star, there are three others who have headed their own companies, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Elliston and Mr. Westley. The other roles are as admirably cast. All were evidently affected by the agitations of the first night performance at the Plymouth Theatre. Indeed, this was only the second performance they had given of the play after a short period of hard rehearsing.

Miss Allen has a beautiful character in Ann Herford, a rich, noble woman to interpret. Her graciousness and buoyancy were inspiring to watch, and always she was the fascinating woman. Some observers may have felt that her years in romantic roles overcolored the realistic part of Ann. Others may resent Miss Allen not acting a girlish role. In the scene of disillusion at the climax of act two she acted with tragic power, and in the big scene with Millicent she was beautiful, nothing less.

Miss Prentice's acting of Millicent was an unusual performance. In every little mannerism she was the wilful girl early in the play, and the change in the confession scene wherein the misunderstood girl becomes a lovable creature, soon to become a woman, was illustrated admirably. An adroit bit of stage management was the placing of Millicent upon a divan in this scene.

Mr. Fawcett made the commenting father dryly delightful. Miss Elliston was a lovable, real woman as Daisy, and her acting was graphic and delicate in detail. Mr. Westley, too, though he tended to make Keith a shade cadish, added much to the humorous relief of

the minor interest. Miss Izett was convincingly hard, yet feminine, as Ruth.

Charles Waldron's Tom was a worthy companion characterization for Miss Allen's Ann. Mr. Waldron, who has also been featured in other plays, is a player of fine feeling, distinction of manner and expert artistry. He was better as the husband than artist, only because the author made him admit he was a failure. He was powerful in the second act, but in the last act let down too much, perhaps at the request of the stage director.

There was a full house, many curtain calls, much laughter, a few tears and evidence of complete enjoyment on the part of the audience. Miss Crothers was called out at the close.

Tom Herford.....Charles Waldron
Ann Herford.....Miss Allen
Daisy Herford.....Grace Elliston
Millicent.....Beatrice Prentice
Dr. Remington.....George Fawcett
Keith McKenzie.....John Westley
Ruth Creel.....Jessie Izett
Ellen.....Emily Varian

DRAMA IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When "Peter Pan" finishes its usual Christmas season at the Duke of York's, it will be followed by a comedy of Sir Arthur Pinero's called, "The Mind the Painter's Girl." It seems that some years ago there was a song of which the refrain was "Mind the painter, mind the painter!" and Sir Arthur has probably used this as a title for his new play. The leading character is apparently a young lady in the musical comedy line of business.

Allen Campbell, son of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, has been fortunate enough to have a farce of his accepted by Gerald du Maurier and Frank Curzon. This will succeed Mr. Sutro's "Perplexed Husband," whenever that comedy exhausts its popularity with London and suburban audiences. Mr. Campbell's play bears the title of "The Dust of Egypt," and will provide Mr. du Maurier with the role of the leading juvenile.

On Jan. 18, James Welch will present George Cameron's three-act farce "Billy" at the Vaudeville theatre.

Arthur Boucher will before very long be seen in Charles Klein's play "The Third Degree," which will probably be his second production at the Garrick.

A cable message brings the news that Mr. H. B. Irving started his tour in New Zealand with a decided success. Since "Hamlet" has proved to be his trump card in Australia, he wisely opened with the same tragedy in Auckland to a house of £330; this is said to be an absolute record.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Fanny's First Play," appears in the January number of the Play Pictorial.

Fanny's First Play" was transferred on New Year's day from the Little Theatre, where it has had an unbroken run of 205 performances, to the Kingsway. "Man and Superman," under the management of Mr. Robert Lorraine, is also having an extraordinarily successful run at the Criterion. Certainly Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw have been the two most popular dramatists in London during the year 1911.

On Jan. 4 "Kismet" reached its three hundredth performance at the Garrick. At every performance the theatre is crowded to the doors, but in spite of this Mr. Oscar Ash and Miss Brayton are forced to sail for Australia in February. It will be a matter of 18 or 19 months before they return to London, when, in all probability, they will open with "Kismet."

Though "The Honeymoon," by Arnold Bennett, was condemned by the press almost to a man, one hundred performances have been given of it by Miss Marie Tempest and her exceptionally able company.

It is reported that Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry has been engaged by Sir Herbert Tree as his leading lady for his coming Shakespearean productions. This youthful leading lady made her first great success under Sir Herbert's management as Viola in "Twelfth Night."

At the premier of "Oedipus Rex" at Covent Garden there will be presented the following distinguished patrons: Arthur Balfour, Lord Rayleigh, the vicerechancellor of Oxford and Cambridge, Prof. Gilbert Murray, the Duchess of Rutland, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Sir Herbert Tree, Sir L. Alma Tadema, Sir George Frampton, Lord Cromer, Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton.

It has been announced that Somerset Maugham is to adapt for Sir Herbert Tree, Moliere's famous comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." It will be interesting to see Sir Herbert Tree again in a comedy role.

It is stated that there are to be two more new theatres in London. It is understood that these houses will stand back to back, the one facing Leicester square where the Restaurant Cavour is at present, and the other with its main entrance in Charing Cross road. H. B. Irving and Oscar Ash are spoken of as the possible lessees of these two new theatres.

Miss Sarah Brooke will shortly produce at the Globe theatre Eugene Walter's four-act drama, "The Easiest Way."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Miss Carolyn Foye Flanders will impersonate "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Jordan Hall Friday evening, with Mendelssohn's music played by Symphony men.

This is John Drew's final week at the Hollis in "A Single Man." Next Monday, Miss Elsie Ferguson in "The First Lady in the Land," in which Dolly Madison is the heroine.

"The Fortune Hunter" comes to the Boston next Monday.

John Craig has procured a loan from Biddeford, Me., mill for the big scene

in "The Product of the Mill" which he will produce next Monday at the Castle Square. Miss McDannell, who will play a boy, has been in Lawrence picking up local color.

Holbrook Blinn, long leading man with Mrs. Fiske, is star of "The Boss," coming to the Majestic next Monday.

"Pinafore," with DeWolf Hopper and Eugene Cowles at the head of a fine company, comes to the Shubert next Monday evening.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Miss Margaret Anglin will appear at the Lyceum next Tuesday evening in "Lydia Gilmore," a new drama by Henry Arthur Jones.

Miss Ethel Barrymore will revive "Cousin Kate" at the Empire next Monday evening, with "a novelty" as a curtain raiser.

Other openings: "Officer 666," Gaiety, with George Nash and Wallace Eddinger; "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," New Amsterdam, with Miss Charlotte Walker. "The Million," a clean and lively pursuit farce from the French, has passed its one hundredth performance at the Herald Square.

CHICAGO OPENINGS

Charles Cherry and Miss Edna Goodrich head the cast of "His Neighbor's Wife," light domestic comedy at Powers next week.

Lawrence D'Orsay will appear at the Lyric next week in "The Earl of Pawtucket," Augustus Thomas' most popular farce-comedy.

Marie Dressler succeeds Marie Cahill at the Garrick.

"Pomander Walk" is a deserved success at the Grand, notwithstanding reports to the contrary in several eastern papers.

BROCKTON WANTS COMMISSIONERS FOR ITS HIGHWAYS

There is to be read in the House this afternoon a petition of Harry C. Howard, mayor of Brockton, for legislation to create a board of highway commissioners for the city of Brockton. The petition and its accompanying bill has already been filed with the clerk of the House.

It is provided in the measure that the board of highway commissioners shall exercise all the powers and duties heretofore imposed upon the committees on highways, surface drainage and street lights.

There is a referendum to the people provided for in the bill.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

An ordinary man resorts to some game in order to get away from business, but when a man's business is a game one sometimes wonders what he does to escape from the monotony of it at times, and so avoid growing "stale." A recent number of Golfing throws an interesting side light on the recreations of some of the famous British professionals, when commenting on the football match played in December:

Sidney Ball, for instance, has a pretty style with the gloves, and is at all times ready for a round or two, whether his proposed opponent be a Harry Vardon or a Jack Johnson. Frequent opportunities of watching the tee box have enabled him to learn all the tricks of the ring.

J. H. Taylor, in the days before his autobiography became one of the delights of the income tax department, was another of the Rugby-ites, figuring as a forward of more than ordinary promise. This experience of "the carrying code" stood him in good stead later when carrying of the bunkers became the vital issue. He has also earned renown as a mountaineer, and not content with an occasional trip to Switzerland, he lately resolved to bring the Alps to his own door, with what results the world knows.

Harry Vardon has won twice as many prizes as a sprinter as he has open championships. It is regrettable that in spite of all his acquaintance with running he is never perfectly sure of how to run down his short putts. On the greens it too often happens that the spirit of his ball becomes a mis-spirt.

Edward Ray has stepped into the breach made by Tom Vardon's departure for the states, and now figures as the golfers' representative among the lovers of coursing. He has recently acquired a greyhound whose relatives have hoisted many a flag at Altair, and which is more than likely to be seen in the next Waterloo cup. The "keep" of a greyhound is more than that of an ordinary ball finder, but from what we hear Ray anticipates a return of his purchase money at no distant date.

Walter Togoood of Ilkley combines proficiency in the game of "billiards gone to grass" with the other kind, and is equally at home on the green and the green baize. He is capable at any moment of "running out" with an unfinished score of dimensions such as no round of his ever attains to on the links.

C. J. Jacobs, who is professional and steward to the Royal Isle of Wight Club, is a good rifle shot, and on the links also he has shown himself to be one of the great guns.

George Kitchen has made even a greater name for himself as one of the finest goal-keepers in the southern league that he has on the links. He has always figured between the posts, and even in bunkers he never "lays back."

C. H. Leigh of Windermere, as won prizes at both the high jump and the 100 yards, which are exacting sports.

ARMY AND NAVY, NEWS

Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. G. J. Melroy, ninth infantry, is relieved from Walter Reed hospital, D. C. Orders Dec. 26, relating to Capt. E. A. Stuart, second field artillery, revoked.

First Lieut. W. C. Jones, signal corps, to Washington for consultation with chief signal officer of the army.

Maj. W. F. Flynn, cavalry, unassigned, retired from active service.

Navy Orders

Commander H. F. Bryan, detached command the Prairie, to office naval intelligence, Washington, D. C.

Commander A. H. Seales, detached command the Hartford, Jan. 26, to command the Prairie.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Goldman, to Washington, D. C.

Ensign C. H. Maddox, detached the Bailey, Feb. 5, to Harvard University for instruction in wireless telegraphy.

Ensign J. W. Du Bose, detached the North Carolina, to Las Animas, Col.

Ensign A. H. Miles, detached command the Yosemite, to command the Castine.

Chief Machinist R. J. Vickery, detached navy yard, Boston, to the New Jersey.

Chief Machinist H. E. Fish detached the New Jersey, to navy yard, Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Paul Jones, Navy and Preble at San Pedro; Neptune at Sewall Point; Buffalo at Amoy.

Sailed—Monaghan, from Charleston for Guantanamo; Hannibal, from Hampton Roads for Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

AWARDS ARE MADE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN NEWTON

NEWTON, Mass.—Announcement of awards in the photographic contest of the Newton Civic Federation has been made by the judges.

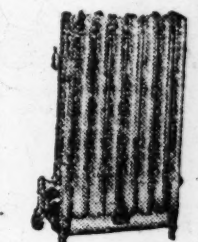
In the architectural class the awards are as follows: First, the Newton Technical high school, George O. Stoddard; second, the Hammond house, Ellis O. Moore; third, Metropolitan park police station, Auburndale, George O. Stoddard.

The prizes in the landscape class: First, "A River Vista," Mrs. Alice L. Clark; second, "Charles River at Auburndale," H. O. Rider; third, "The Mill at Upper Falls," F. W. Sprague.

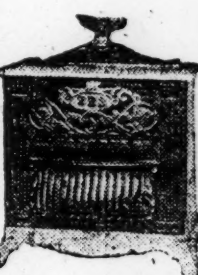
The judges were Charles Copeland and William H. Downs. The committee which had charge of the contest was Albert P. Carter, Charles E. Kelsey, ex-Mayor George M. Hutchinson, Herbert R. Lowe and Paul P. Foster.



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All kinds, as indicated by the cuts. From \$1.50 up—cash or instalments.

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TRADE EDUCATION TEACHER'S THEME IN NORMAL SCHOOL

Helen R. Hildreth, director of the trade school shops of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and an instructor in industrial education at Simmons College, addressed the students of the Boston normal school today on industrial education and vocational guidance.

Miss Hildreth outlined the policy of industrial education and how the work is being applied in the schools at this time. She told of the organization of the various trade schools, and their work, saying that they should take up subjects particularly appropriate to the locality in which they are located. She cited the work of the trade schools in New York, New Britain, Conn., and Worcester, as well as those in Boston.

In conclusion the speaker urged the students, all of whom are preparing to become teachers of some sort, to familiarize themselves, when they are teachers, with the home environments of the boy or girl in the lower grades and in that way to do a little pre-vocational work, which would be followed up in the higher schools.

CLASS PREPARES TO PLAY ANTIGONE

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington high school senior class held its first rehearsal for the class graduation play Wednesday morning at the high school. The parts in the play Sophocles' "Antigone," have nearly all been decided upon.

Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, together with the class graduation committee, will have charge of the entire graduation. Miss Mary Berry, the supervisor of music, is to have the music in charge, while Edmund Ketchum, the drawing teacher, will have charge of the scenery.

The construction work on the scenery was started this afternoon in the sloyd room at the high school building by several of the senior boys.

CAMBRIDGE WILL HEAR OPERA TALK

The first of a series of 10 historic operatic concerts will be given tonight in Sanders theatre, Cambridge. The Boston Opera Company will furnish the artists, and Prof. W. R. Spaulding and E. B. Hill will lecture on the operatic music of the given period.

The programs, which have been arranged with the cooperation of Wallace Goodrich, one of the conductors of the Boston opera house, will afford a comprehensive view of the development of grand opera from the earliest days until the modern times.

The series is the result of cooperation between the music department at Harvard and Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera house.

MILTON FINANCES MADE PUBLIC BY ITS SELECTMEN

The annual balance sheet of the town of Milton for the year ending Dec. 31 has been drawn by Joseph H. Duffy, clerk of the board of selectmen, and it shows the appropriations made at the last annual town meeting, the credits, the expenditures from March to December inclusive and the balances for this month and next.

The total appropriations were \$305,107.40, the balances of special appropriations \$40,488.48 and the credits \$25,537.05, making a total of \$371,132.93. There has been paid out \$291,574.13, of which \$277,749.98 was on selectmen's orders, \$92,834.45 for interest, \$605.97 for the Reed reservation fund restoration and interest and \$3413.66 for the perpetual care fund restoration and interest.

The balances of the larger appropriations on Dec. 31 were as follows: Abatement of taxes \$301.14, contingent fund \$250.00, collection of garbage and ashes \$800, work \$300.65, fire, \$5134.08, work \$1593, highways \$28,544.08, hydrant service \$2250, interest \$1229.60, miscellaneous \$184.87, police \$5075.06, salary \$925, schools \$16,253.34, street watering \$186.32, lighting \$2932.91.

TWENTIETH YEAR IS CELEBRATED

Charlestown's Improvement Association celebrated its twentieth anniversary Wednesday evening with a dinner in Milhaven hall. Vice-President Stanton H. King led the 150 members in singing.

Seated at the head table were Dr. Francis P. Silva, the president; Past President Augustus A. Fales, the toastmaster; Secretary Patrick J. Kyle, the chairman of the committee; Councilor Walter L. Collins, John R. Murphy, William H. Bain, the Rev. A. Morrill Osgood, Daniel A. McVarish, president of the Charlestown Business Men's Association; Joseph H. King and Gen. William H. Oakes.

A reception was held from 6:30 to 7:15.

TEACHERS FROM WEST ARE HERE

Prof. W. L. Midgett, head of the department of shop practice at the University of Michigan, who has been delegated to spend a month studying methods and equipment in technical schools has been inspecting the Wentworth Institute on Huntington avenue.

Lewis Gustafson, an educator from St. Louis, has also been studying the methods at Wentworth.

MONEY FOR PARKS TO BE ASKED

BROCKTON, Mass.—An order will be introduced at a special meeting of the common council this evening for an appropriation of \$40,000 for park purposes, including further development of Salisbury park. The park commissioners are also considering purchasing a lot of land near the center of the city, and constructing a swimming pool.

DEMOCRATS FACING DIVISION IN RANKS AS FUTURE BRIGHTENS

More Conservative Members
Oppose Continuing Investi-
gations Believing It May
Effect 1912 Results

ECONOMY AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON—With the possibility of a presidential victory ahead of it the Democratic party is facing something of a crisis. The radical and the conservative members in Congress, especially in the House, are divided over the question of continuing the investigations begun in the special session.

The words "radical" and "conservative" used here do not refer to the well marked factions now existing in the party on political issues, but rather to the questions of temperament. Some of the insurgents are conservative, in the meaning here given to that word, while some of the conservatives are radical.

It is the judgment of certain men in the party that the investigations have gone far enough. Then are therefore cautioning moderation and telling their associates that nothing good is to come from the continuation of this work. Concretely, the more level-headed men of the party doubt the wisdom of an investigation of the "money trust," as proposed in the resolution of Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, now being considered by the rules committee. They say that such an investigation would drag along for months, probably until the close of the campaign, and would open the way for some of the more radical men of the party and for outsiders to give the investigation a character that would react against the Democratic presidential ticket.

In other words the conservative leaders of the party, charged with responsibility for party guidance, are anxious to do nothing that will give the Democratic party as a whole a reputation that would invite the hostility of the voters. Among the leaders who are counseling moderation in this respect are Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood, floor leader.

Their attitude has been criticized by some of the more hasty men in the party, who have been quick to say that the view is not wholly disinterested.

How it will come out cannot be predicted. The prevailing impression is that the money trust investigation will be ordered in spite of the opposition of the party leaders. If it should be the Republicans will hope to see the Democrats placed at a disadvantage before the end of the campaign.

Another cause for difference between the radicals and the conservatives is the issue of economy. There is already a deficit of about \$25,000,000. The Democratic House has passed the Sherwood pension bill, which if it should become law would involve an outlay of \$75,000,000 a year, according to estimates of the interior department. It is getting ready to pass a public building bill, carrying something like \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. And on top of everything else it is getting ready to pass bills providing for the revision of tariff schedules, the effect of which in a general way will be to reduce the present revenues.

The House leaders view this situation with anxiety. They want the record of the House to be such as will commend the Democratic party to the country as a party able to conduct the affairs of the government in a businesslike manner. They do not want the existing deficit increased, because of the use the Republicans would make of such a state of affairs in the campaign.

Just how these two problems—that relating to investigations and that relating to expenditures—are to be worked out is the most serious matter which the Democratic House is facing.

STATIONERS HEAR TALK ON BUSINESS AT THEIR DINNER

Two hundred members of the Boston Stationers Association held their annual dinner Wednesday night at the Hotel Somerset and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, and the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street church.

Dr. Hamilton spoke seriously on modern business conditions. His topic was "Our Duty to One Another." One great factor in the cost of living, he declared, is multiplied profits to middlemen in distribution.

After the Rev. Dr. Conrad had kept the audience in a roar for half an hour, interspersing a serious thought now and then, Wellington Lockwood told what the national organization, of which he is president, is doing to increase the profits of stationers all over the country.

Previous to the dinner these officers were elected: George C. Whittemore, president; George E. Damon, vice-president; Charles W. Radford, secretary; Frank J. Merrill, treasurer.

GOV. OSBORN FOR MR. ROOSEVELT
LANSING, Mich.—Gov. Chase S. Osborn, vice-president of the National Republican Progressive League, who recently asked President Taft and Senator La Follette to withdraw from the presidential nomination said today: "I am for Roosevelt for President, first, last and all the time. Roosevelt sentiment is predominant in Michigan."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

Thomas McGrath and Ernest C. Howard have announced their candidacy for reelection on the board of water commissioners, the former for a three year term and the latter to fill the two year term of A. R. McCallum.

Fred E. Sharpe, clerk of the water department, has nearly completed his report for the year and the accounts will soon be in the hands of the auditors. When he took office there was \$2800 uncollected. In his report this year the amount of uncollected water rates is less than \$375.

BEVERLY

Work is being rushed along on the Simon houses in ward 5 and that section bounded by Mill, Grant and Baker streets. Most of the houses are well along toward completion. There has been a steady demand for tenements in that section, and many of the houses are occupied before the finishing touches have been put on. A. J. Davis is rushing work on his houses in the Whitney-avenue neighborhood of Prospect hill and on houses which he is erecting in other sections of the city.

EVERETT

The annual debate between the boys and girls debating societies of the high schools will be held tonight in the high school hall.

Franklin lodge, A. O. U. W., Wednesday night installed: Master workman, Thomas J. Collins; foreman, Arthur Bullock; overseer, George Chase; recorder, George N. Thomas; treasurer, John J. Talbot; financier, Anson E. Prescott; guide, James Marsh; inner warden, Sewall Grout; outer warden, James Foote.

MILTON

The affairs of the Col. Oliver W. Peabody camp 74, S. of V., will be directed by the following newly elected officers: Commander, Orrin P. Doe; vice-commander, Ernest E. Leavitt; junior vice-commander, Peter Cummings; camp council, Edward M. Fletcher, L. M. Bradlee and V. G. Brooks; patriotic instructor, Jacob S. Lincoln; secretary, G. T. Morrill; treasurer, Arthur W. Houghton; color bearer, A. D. Snow; guards, Charles A. Cook and Arthur S. Nado.

MALDEN

Plans for the opening of the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign next week are being made. It is hoped to secure 1000 new members. About 300 are to take part in the campaign. The clock indicator will be placed on the association building tomorrow.

The will of Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson makes bequests to the New England Genealogical Society and to the Boston Public Library. The amounts of the bequests are not yet made public.

ABINGTON

The board of trade held a meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening. Supper was served at 6:30 p. m., after which the Hon. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton delivered an address on "The Compensation Law."

The committee in charge of the Men and Religion Forward Movement has arranged to hold a series of meetings, the first in the First Congregational church, Sunday afternoon.

LEXINGTON

The Woman's Alliance will meet this afternoon in the vestry of the First parish church and will be addressed by the Rev. Alson H. Robinson of Newton Center. His subject will be "The Passing of the American."

HANOVER

The First Congregational church has made a financial report for the year. A note of \$300 against the parish has been paid and the year closed with all bills paid or provided for. Amounts received were: Collections, \$501.71; interest on fund, \$313.24; sewing circle, \$115; Sunday school, \$118; Christian Endeavor, \$27.80; missionary apportionment, \$60.

MEDFORD

Trinity Church Society gave a concert Wednesday night under the direction of Prof. F. G. Fraleigh.

The finance committee of the board of aldermen is to report soon on the matter of a new fire station for the West Medford section. The city has purchased a lot of land near the present fire house.

ROCKLAND

A meeting is to be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. today, to take steps toward organizing a woman's auxiliary to the association. There will be addresses by Mrs. G. H. Manks of Lawrence, the Rev. C. A. Burgess of the Baptist church and others.

RANDOLPH

The Republican town committee for 1912 has organized with Winthrop B. Atherton, chairman; Dr. John E. Bradley, secretary, and Edmund K. Belcher, treasurer.

MELROSE

Members of Melrose lodge of Elks will hold a social evening with whist at Odd Fellows hall tonight. Charles A. Knapp, lecturing knight, is in charge.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A hearing on the petition of the Brockton Gas Light Company will be held Jan. 29 at 7:30 o'clock.

BROOKLINE

There will be swimming exhibitions in the municipal swimming pool on the evening of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual guest night of the Ousemequin Club will be held tomorrow evening in the town hall. An address on "Good Housing and the Needs of Bridgewater" will be given by Elmer S. Forbes of Boston. Miss Josephine Bradford, recording secretary of the club, will have charge of the tickets.

The citizens' committee has organized with John E. Flynn as chairman, and Charles R. Smith as secretary, the other member of the committee being George M. Gurney. It has been decided to hold the citizens' caucus Feb. 20, at 5 p. m.

NEWTON

Officers to be balloted upon at the annual meeting of the Newton Club to be held on the evening of Feb. 10, include: For president, Charles E. Riley; vice-president, the Hon. Samuel L. Powers; Charles F. Avery, William J. Follett; secretary, Dr. W. Hartley Thayer; treasurer, John H. Eddy; executive committee, Horton S. Allen, Albert P. Carter, Robert Douglas, Edward P. Hatch, Frank L. Nagle, Henry P. Nichols, James L. Richards, Lincoln Righter, Oscar W. Walker.

READING

Plans are being made by a committee of members of the Baptist church for a public reception to the Rev. Walter C. Myers to be held Feb. 14. Mr. Myers' resignation as pastor of the church takes effect Feb. 15 and he will go to the Baptist church of Concord, N. H.

Good Samaritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., will visit Mt. Vernon lodge of Medford next Monday evening and the officers of the local lodge will work degrees for Mt. Vernon candidates.

WALTHAM

The Girls Dramatic Club of the free reading room is to present a play in the assembly hall of the reading room tomorrow evening. The committee includes the Misses Hortense Thompson, Juliet Youngstrom and Ethel McDonald.

The Woman's Club is to hold its annual men's night in Asbury Temple this evening. The Rev. Allan Stockdale is to lecture.

STOUGHTON

Everett W. Lord of Boston University faculty spoke before the Fortnightly Club last evening on "The Boy and His Job."

F. A. Noyes has decided not to be a candidate for water commissioner at the annual town meeting in March.

DORCHESTER

The Woman's Book Review Club is to meet Saturday when the affair will take the form of a social at which Mrs. Annie Sturgess Duryea will address the club on "World Peace Through World Union." Music and an informal reception will follow.

WAKEFIELD

The Girls Debating Society of the high school will have a debate tonight with Miss Florence Emerson, Miss Ethel McCullough, Miss Lucy Bonney and Miss Ethel MacMaster as speakers.

PLYMOUTH

Frank T. Holmes, a member of Collingwood post, G. A. R., has been appointed a member of the staff of the commander-in-chief.

QUINCY CHURCHES ELECT OFFICERS

QUINCY, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Bethany Congregational church last evening a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Benjamin A. Willmott of Lowell to become pastor of the church. The church has been without a pastor since May when the Rev. Dr. E. N. Hardy resigned to accept a call to La Grange, a suburb of Chicago.

The following officers were elected: Moderator, Frank W. Crane; deacons, Dr. C. T. Sherman and A. Fitch Bromley; three years; clerk, John F. Hunt; treasurer, Charles W. Miller; auditor, Curtis W. Pierce; prudential committee, H. Everett Crane, three years; finance committee, V. E. Miller and Joseph P. Prout; deaconesses, Miss Amelia Bumpus, Mrs. E. W. Branch, Mrs. Charles Hayden, Mrs. Jane Murdock, Mrs. John Ross and Mrs. W. E. Sidelinger; music committee, Mrs. Nellie M. Keast and Mrs. Lucy Emery.

At the annual meeting of Christ church last evening these officers were elected:

Warden, A. L. Barbour; clerk, Roy Prout; treasurer, Walter E. Burke; vestry, James H. Stedman, William H. Deacon, William M. Haslett, Archibald McLeod, two years; Elmer F. Ricker, William F. Torrey, Merton A. Turner, one year; delegates to the diocesan convention, William L. Thomas, A. L. Barbour and George H. Brown; delegates to the archdeaconry, William H. Deacon, Horace F. Beemij and W. S. Torrey.

URGE QUADRANGLE FOR GRADUATIONS

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin has advanced a plan to hold graduating exercises in the open quadrangle behind Sever hall, next to Quincy street.

The objection to Sanders theater is its seating capacity of only 1200. The space behind Sever hall has a seating capacity of more than 2200.

BONDING COMPANY ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company yesterday the officers and directors were reelected, and Jasper N. Keller, president of the New England Telephone Company, was added to the directorate.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MR. RENAUD REAPPEARS

The Boston Opera Company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" Wednesday evening, with Mr. Renaud, the French baritone, in the title role. Mr. Renaud made his first Boston appearance of the season and Miss Scotney, the Gilda, sang for the first time in a leading role before a regular subscription audience. Mr. Conti directed the music with the enthusiasm he always shows for a work of Verdi. His stage principals were distributed in the characters as follows:

Gilda Evelyn Scotney
The duke Florencio Constantino
Rigoletto Maurice Renaud
Sparafucile Jose Mardones
Maddalena Maria Gay
Giovanna Florence DeCourcy
Countess Johanna Morella
Monterone A. Silli
Marullo Attilio Pulcini
Ceprano F. Huddy
Page Madeline d'Ollige
Borsa Ernesto Giaccone

The enthusiasm of the audience expressed itself in numerous curtain calls for the soprano, tenor and baritone between the acts. The applause for the visiting baritone and for the debutante soprano was something to make the night memorable. The audiences have been moved to hand-clapping this season only when they have been convinced that the work of the artists was of a high order. Some of the praise may have been bestowed on the company in general for having given up its "Pelleas" affectations and taken hold of opera of melody once more. "Rigoletto" never makes its full impression unless it has a baritone capable of dominating the entire action. The characters of neither the Duke nor the Jester's daughter have their full dramatic significance if the Jester is not present in all his tragic impressiveness. The plot must be interpreted in consonance with Victor Hugo's conception of it or it is ineffectual. Mr. Renaud, a master of the French school of acting, is the man to picture the character in its original force of outline. There can be some question of this baritone's superiority in the vocal interpretation of the role.

Of course if we say that Maurice Renaud is not a singer, as some who carry a big argumentative broom do, there discussion ends. But if we grant that he is a singer, and though not one of great tonal power, at least one of much technical resource and of shrewd judgment in detail of style, we may argue the point. Mr. Renaud has not the facility for blending action and singing into unity of expression that the Italian artist, Mr. Amato, has. His best acting, and truly it far surpasses that of any other artist who has appeared in the Boston opera performances except Miss Gilda and Mr. Scotti, is done between singing moments. Under the tree that flourishes so famously in the closely-built street where the Jester resides, he gave an impressive illusion of being Gilda's father only when he was freed of all grand aria and duet embarrassments. As soon as the prompter called his turn to sing he became a conventional operatic baritone, minding his phrases with the precision of a tyro. Renaud, the actor, vanished. And it was the same way in the scene in the duet hall. The high moment of the acting was when Rigoletto, the courtiers gone, walked to the front of the stage where Gilda was and looked question and answer. Never was drama summarized more powerfully than at that instant. All previous action led up to that reading of the daughter's face by her father; all succeeding action of the tragedy took its impulse therefrom. But the singing of the final air of that scene was mere performance; there was given to it the vocal expert's best, the actor's motions as prescribed.

Mr. Constantino's tenor brightened up to its highest shine, as it always does when it has associate voices worthy of it, and when applause is ringing through the house. It is strange that the Spanish artist always seems such a tolerable actor when there is a Renaud in the cast with him. The tenor's voice is ever interpreting the character whose words it speaks; his action seems well enough in agreement with his vocal interpretation when he stands, as on Wednesday evening, just out of the main light. Mr. Conti's chorus men did their work competently, but unquestionably a firmer command of tone in shading down to soft from loud is possible in the masked scene in front of Rigoletto's gate. And a more elastic grouping both here and in the hall scene could be studied. The chorus is not maintaining the artistic ground it gained early in the season.

The feminine side of the cast was of uncommon charm in the quartet, where soprano and contralto brilliancy is of such telling consequence. The finale of the opera could hardly be better done with any other group of four artists available in the American operatic world today than by Miss Scotney and Mme. Gay and Messrs. Constantino and Renaud. In all but one scene of "Rigoletto" the soprano is a sidelight artist. Even more than the tenor, she is subordinated to the baritone. But it is necessary to a satisfactory presentation of the opera that she lend beauty of tone to the scenes in which Verdi gave the jester's story lyrical working out. Consummate sparkle of tone was given the Wednesday night reading of the Gilda role. And the acting of it was by no means crude and unschooled. What better accomplishment can a young operatic actress have than the ability to stand quietly in her character? The majority of apprentices fill the stage with meaningless walkings to and fro and crowd their action with all sorts of unorganized gestures. Miss Scotney will not be compelled to go through a process of unlearning her stage art. Fortunately her Boston masters took hold of her before she had time to engage

in any guesswork study. She has, therefore, poise, the prime possession of the actor.

The audience gave Miss Scotney applause for her work as a whole, though they gave the largest measure where she least earned it, at the "Caro nome" aria in act two. Tetravini herself sometimes disappoints in her principal scene, but everybody knows that she is likely to regain her command the next time. The audience that heard Miss Scotney in her first formal debut could not be sure about her on that point. But of course it were unreasonable to demand three marvels of the new artist when she accounted so well for two. She acted the role of Gilda with great credit, and two months ago neither the opera managers nor herself supposed she could act a leading part at all. She sang the music of Gilda as a whole with ease and she gave it its appeal; eight weeks ago she did not regard herself, though the managers did, as a soprano of coloratura destinies.

Miss Alice Nielsen, who was to have taken part in the performance by the Cecilia Society in Symphony hall this evening, will be unable to appear. C. A. Ellis has made arrangements whereby Mme. Caroline Hudson of New York will take Miss Nielsen's place. Mme. Hudson is one of the younger oratorio singers of this country and her work is very highly spoken of.

The Cecilia Society gives its first performance of the season at Symphony hall tonight, presenting "The Damnation of Faust," with three soloists of operatic fame assisting in the dramatic roles of Marguerite, Faust and Mephistopheles. These singers are Miss Alice Nielsen, formerly of the Boston opera company; George Hamlin of the Chicago opera company; and Herbert Witherspoon of the Metropolitan opera of New York. A fourth soloist is L. B. Merrill, who sings the role of Brander. The idea of employing artists of operatic training in the work of Berlioz, which is almost an opera anyway and is sometimes presented in dramatic form, must appeal to the imagination of the concert public. There is opportunity for vocal impersonation in the Cecilia program which the artists selected are not likely to miss.

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Witherspoon arrived in Boston in time to take part in a soloists' rehearsal of the Berlioz work Wednesday afternoon with the orchestra. Mr. Hamlin began his operatic career this season in Chicago, singing with Miss Mary Garden in Victor Herbert's American opera "Natoma." He is now interested in Wolf-Ferrari's new work, "The Jewels of the Madonna," which had a successful production recently in Chicago in the presence of the composer. Mr. Hamlin is enthusiastic over Wolf-Ferrari's music, because it is of the melodious sort that is grateful to the lyric tenor voice. Asked if he expected to sing with the Boston Opera Company this season, Mr. Hamlin said that he had not heard that he was to sing here; but added that he should be glad to take the part of the American officer in "Natoma," if the Boston company ever produced the work. He spoke in high praise of Miss Mary Garden's portrait of the Indian girl in Herbert's opera, and said that the piece was a favorite with the Chicago public.

Miss Bessie Bell Collier, the violinist who plays at the composers' recital in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, is a Boston musician. She played with the Boston Symphony orchestra at a concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, last season and she is scheduled to play with the orchestra at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) concert of the February trip. She is regarded as one of the best equipped violinists the Boston studios have produced.

SOMERVILLE URGED TO RESIST UNION

David B. Shaw counseled residents of Somerville to resist annexation to Boston in an address at the annual banquet and installation of officers of the Winter Hill Improvement Association in Pythian hall, Somerville, last night. Lieutenant-Governor Luce also spoke.

Amos W. Shepard was installing officer and C. R. Holmes marshal. The officers are Horace C. Carter, president; James H. Hagerty, vice-president; Mrs. Annie M. Smith, secretary; M. P. Hogan, treasurer; C. R. Holmes, N. A. Keene, C. H. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Hagerty, L. T. Dugmore and Arthur N. Richardson, board of government.

COMMITTEE FOR MUNICIPAL PLANT

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Daniel M. O'Brien, Arthur L. Randall and Josiah A. Torrey, a committee appointed to consider a municipal lighting plant will present a unanimous report in favor of the enterprise at the annual town meeting.

An expert has been engaged to prepare plans and specifications for a town plant, with the cost of equipment.

MELROSE OPPOSES ANNEXATION

Melrose has commenced a campaign opposing annexation to Boston. Several petitions are in circulation requesting the city government to instruct its representatives in the Legislature to oppose the plan.

MINT WILL COIN NICKELS

DENVER—Beginning Feb. 1 the United States mint in Denver will coin nickels for the first time in its history. At present the Philadelphia mint is the only government manufacturer of 5-cent pieces.



ADVERTISING

The Advertising Men's League of New York City has just taken positive action looking toward the abolition of fraudulent advertising in the United States by active criminal proceedings. A committee has been appointed to which complaints regarding dishonest advertising are to be made, and the committee will then gather evidence, which, if it points toward

an offence, they will put in the hands of prosecuting officials. Capable men will punish advertising fakirs in very much the same way that the Bar Association punishes unworthy members of the legal profession. It is believed that the action of the League will be duplicated promptly in all other principal cities of the country. Hence the present movement is essentially of national scope.

—(From American Magazine—Current Issue.)

New York has a law that makes an ADVERTISING LIE a crime. Poor old, unused, neglected law. It has been lying in the lumber-room of things forgotten all these years, while ADVERTISERS have been lying with the smooth, suave fervor of some Far Away Moses.

Many retailers indulge in exaggeration because the facts of their businesses are flat, and dull, and stale. Truth is tepid and trite—their truth. So they reach for falsehood as instinctively as a man with a jaded palate reaches for tobacco sauce and red pepper. Let's have the law in Massachusetts—and enforce it.

BIDDING ON BRITISH CRUISERS OPENS UP COST CONTROVERSY

(By our naval correspondent)

LONDON—The comparative cost of shipbuilding in different parts of the United Kingdom has recently been brought before the public in connection with the tenders for two cruisers required for the British navy. During the last 20 years there has been a marked decline in the shipbuilding industry in the south of England—the firms, which build large warships are now mostly situated in the north near the coalfields, at Barrow, on the Tyne, and on the Clyde. The Thames ironworks at Blackwall, the chief of the southern shipbuilding firms, has contended for some years against increasing difficulties. It was hoped that the building of the new cruisers would bring better times to the Thames ironworks, and their failure to secure the contract has caused widespread disappointment in Blackwall, where a large part of the population is dependent on the shipbuilding industry.

In reply to protests the admiralty explained that the price tendered by the Thames ironworks was £312,000 a piece for the two ships, but that four firms in other parts of the country had submitted tenders of under £280,000 a piece. The acceptance of the Thames ironworks would therefore have involved considerable loss to the public, besides being a departure from recognized principles. The admiralty intimated, however, that if some substantial firm would intervene and agree to build the cruisers at the Thames ironworks yard at the prices ruling in the trade the order might yet be given to Blackwall. It was understood that a northern firm was willing to do this on certain conditions.

This announcement drew from Arnold Hills, the managing director of the Thames ironworks, a statement in which he alleged that the lower prices referred to by the admiralty were submitted by firms composing a "gun and armor ring"; that these firms had tendered at prices below the actual cost of construction in the hope of destroying competition in the south and eventually recouping themselves out of monopoly profits on guns and armor. Mr. Hills supports his arguments with figures showing the comparative cost of building in different yards and concludes by demanding an investigation by a royal commission or some impartial tribunal. In favor of Mr. Hills' assertions it is argued that the United States and Germany get their armor plates £20 a ton cheaper than Great Britain. On the other hand it is urged that the tender for a ship should be considered as a whole, and that as a matter of fact Great Britain gets her big ships at £83 a ton as compared with £87 a ton in the United States and £90 a ton in Germany.

The question is an important one, since the competition for shipbuilding contracts must be limited to British firms, which are thus in a position to create a monopoly. The controversy is, however, one in which the public is not in a position to decide and in which they will do well to trust the board of admiralty, who have no private interest to serve and who certainly do not desire on the one hand that the prices of ship construction should be artificially raised, nor on the other hand that a firm which has just completed so fine a battleship as the Thunderer should vanish out of existence. No statistics are more fallacious than those for the comparative cost of ships, especially when the comparison is extended to different nations.

The higher cost of construction in the Thames is said to be primarily due to the difference in conditions of wages and labor in the north and in the south. The northern yards work for a 53-hour week; in the Thames ironworks a 48-hour week has been the rule for the last 15 years. It is understood that the anonymous northern firm which informed the admiralty of its willingness to build

the cruisers at the Thames yard would only do so on condition that the men agree to work for the longer period. Meanwhile the men are to be asked to take a ballot as to whether (a) they will accept the condition of a 53-hour week, or (b) whether they are prepared to make any concession in regard to a 10 per cent increase in wages which they secured last November, pending the construction of the new cruisers. Either of these concessions will, it is said, enable the Thames ironworks to modify their tender in such a way as to meet the admiralty conditions. The result of the ballot is awaited with interest and on it will depend in all probability the future prospects of the shipbuilding industry in the Thames.

SECRET TREATIES CONDEMNED

NEW YORK—A Paris cable message to the New York Herald says that the report of the senatorial committee on the Franco-German agreement with reference to Morocco, which will be finally discussed by the committee today, after which it will be laid on the table in the Senate, embodies a protest against the abuse of secret treaties and against the addition of secret clauses to public treaties, extending or modifying them.

MEXICAN ENVOY IN ROME

NEW YORK—A Rome cable message to the New York Herald says that Senor Don Francisco de la Barra, the special envoy who will present the thanks of the Mexican government to King Emmanuel for the participation of Italy in the centennial celebration of Mexican independence in 1910, arrived there on Wednesday. He was met by the Mexican legation and one of the King's aides.

EDISON EMPLOYEES GIVE DANCE

Nearly 500 young men and women attended the fifth annual dancing party of the Employees Club of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston last evening in Paul Revere hall. As special guests the club entertained the heads of departments and the division heads of the company.

AMUSEMENTS

9th National

Motor Boat Show

OPENS

SATURDAY EVENING

8 O'CLOCK

And All Next Week

10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.

Mechanics Building

EVERYTHING IN

BOATS and ENGINES

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
HENRY RUSSELL, Mgr. Dir.
TOMORROW

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHAT COLLEGE DOES FOR GIRLS

A canvass of hundreds of graduates

EDITH RICKERT, who has been making a personal canvass of hundreds of graduates of 60 colleges, says in the Ladies Home Journal:

There can be no question that the college has been the great factor in the economic emancipation of women today. Besides being the immediate gateway to higher teaching it has opened up the other professions to women; and it has made possible for them many new lines of work in business enterprises hitherto monopolized by men. Thus it has an actual money value. One business woman estimates this as more than half her capital. Aside from special training for a particular purpose, this "capital" consists partly of a social prestige which counts enormously in the professions and a good deal in business, partly of acquired ability to take up a new kind of department of work and to master it in half the time and with half the effort of an untrained woman, and partly—in this college women are still less successful than men—of ability to get adequate money returns for the knowledge and power of turning it to use gained at college.

It would be impossible here to name the various ways in which college women make a living. Twenty years ago they all turned to teaching as the only means open. Now they preach, they practise law, they write, they edit, they advertise, they do library and social work, they pervade every kind of business in every kind of position. Although they are not as yet adequately paid, they are making continual headway in this respect by creating in the minds of men of affairs the impression that they are worth their hire. This conviction implies that they can be trusted not merely to carry out the plans of others, but also to face a new situation and to deal with it effectively to a successful conclusion. In so far as college has given women these traits, which are distinctly lacking in the great masses of their untrained sisters, it has done absolutely good work.

What college does for the teacher is too obvious to need discussion; but it is interesting to see how it helps the social worker. One woman is part of an organization for improving housing conditions in the slums. She tells how her training prepared her to deal with foreigners and negroes in the slum district, to see the difference between municipal management and mismanagement, to understand the methods of philanthropic bodies, and the application of economic laws. Things did not seem utterly new and strange because she had the key to their relations. Later she became the head of a day nursery and settlement and there found her education even more valuable. She says that no amount of natural cleverness and common sense can take the place of the qualities developed at college—the far-seeing judgment and the power to weigh individuals, opportunities and circumstances—which are demanded in such work.

But making a living has no value apart from the larger process of making a life. The ideal college should surely be a place where the accumulated wisdom of the past upon the art of living is so brought to bear upon the problems of the present that each generation may avoid the waste of its predecessors and progress from the point where the last left off. How far do the women's colleges today make this possible for their students?

The extreme test of their success is not in lives lived under normally favorable conditions, but in cases where the powers they have developed have triumphed over conditions that would strain and warp the lives of ordinary women.

SMART SUIT IN NORFOLK STYLE

Made of blue rough-finished chevrot

NORFOLK suits are always becoming to young girls. They are exceedingly smart just now and they will be much worn throughout the coming season.



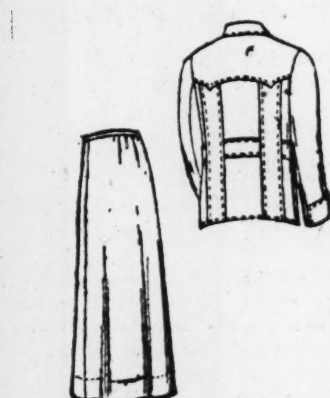
This one is made of rough finished chevrot in one of the lovely rich blues, but suits of this kind can be made from a variety of fabrics. For immediate wear corduroy is both smart and charming. A little later serge and other light wool suitings will be needed. The chevrot illustrated is in every way desirable.

The skirt is a simple two-piece one. It can be made with either a high or natural waist line. The coat is made with lower portion and yoke and with applied box plaits. It includes regulation two-piece sleeves. It takes the straight lines that are fashionable and the suit gives just the silhouette that is demanded by the latest decree.

Mohairs are promised to be much worn for the warmer season and are exceedingly handsome. They are admirably well suited to this design as well as the wool fabrics already mentioned. In fact, the suit can be made from any seasonable material. The model is an excellent one for the heavy suitings of the cold weather, for the lighter suitings of the intermediate season and for the linen and piques of the warm weather.

For the 16 year size the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 3 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; with at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the coat, No. 7296, and of the skirt, No. 7283, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



GILDED MARKINGS

A pretty method for marking wood and leather articles is to have the letters burnt in and then gilded. In the case of wooden brushes, etc., the initials are sometimes carved, giving practically the same effect.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

SPRING SKIRTS

Many attractive skirts in whipcords, in white and black and in white and gray effects, are being shown, says the Dry Goods Economist. Serges, Bedford cords and basket weaves are among the novelties that are meeting with favor at the present time. While many of these skirts show the tunic, the effect is produced by the use of trimmings rather than by cutting the skirt in two sections. Side-trimmings are also featured very largely by the skirt houses. The trimmings on the skirts consist very largely of tailor-made effects, and buttons and loops are a favored trimming, pearl and bone-buttons being particularly desirable.

CHIFFON BLOUSES

Some excellent new models in chiffon blouses have just been brought out, says an exchange. Green and brown seem to be favorite colors in these, sometimes combined, as in a model having an upper part of green chiffon over a band of the brown and over gold and brown applique banding. The same color scheme is carried out in a model of satin, a single green satin revers bordered with brown fringe appearing on a brown satin blouse.

CORDUROY SKIRT

A skirt of velveteen or corduroy to be worn with one's fur coat will be found useful and in the end economical, as the skirt of the walking suit will grow shabby very quickly when worn in rough weather and under heavy fur, says the Baltimore Sun. The velveteen or corduroy is sturdy stuff and warm, and will come in for many occasions.

IDEA IN PRESSING

When I wish to press either a silk or wool garment which cannot be sprinkled nor wrapped in a wet cloth I hang it in a damp cellar for a few hours, says a writer in the Pictorial Review. It will gather just enough dampness to press easily, and will look delightfully fresh again.

MODES IN BRIEF

Mohair and Irish poplin will be numbered among the popular materials in the spring.

Some of the most stunning velvet gowns have a slashed skirt, so as to afford opportunity for lace, fringe or other trimming to be placed without detracting from the beauty of the material of the frock.

The short coat is to return. Twenty-four or twenty-six inches, it is said, will be the correct length.—Newark News.

WHAT ONE CAN DO WITH PORK

Various ways in which appetizing dishes are made

SELECT a thick oblong piece of pork for roasting. Rinse in hot water, then in cold. Score through the rind to within an inch of the under side, making the slices very thin. They will be held together by this lower layer, through which you have not cut, and will fall over each other, so exposing additional surface to the heat of the oven—a very desirable thing. To make it look attractive for the platter, the slices should be turned in both directions from the center, before putting in the oven, which should be hot as for bread. The fire may be lowered when the pork has well started to roast.

Cook until every bit of fat has oozed out that will, leaving the meat itself a handsome golden brown, of so crisp a texture that it will break at touch. About 20 minutes for each pound is a fair allowance; but some larger ovens whose heat is intense may not require so much time, while smaller ones that do not retain heat so well may take a little more.

Lift to a dry, hot platter, garnish with green carrot plumes, or with the pale green and deep yellow of nasturtium leaves and blossoms. Drain off the main part of the fat for future use in pie crust, crullers or other cooking; and make a milk gravy with the remainder, as follows: Stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into the hot fat, rubbing until smooth. Add a pint of milk slowly, stirring all the time. Boil two minutes.

Serve stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, baked beans and corn bread—raised with yeast—with the roast pork and you have a hearty, wholesome, well-balanced dinner.

Fried—Soak the slices, which should be very thin, over night if for breakfast, through the day if for dinner, in sweet milk, which can be used for the gravy later, made as above. Have the frying pan hot and cook over a slow fire until the touch of knife or fork will score it into fragments. Do not roll in meal, flour nor cracker crumbs, unless you want to eat all the fat, which so remains in the slices. Garnish with carrot tops, parsley, cress or pepper grass and serve with hard-boiled eggs, baked potatoes and lettuce salad, which is just as good for a breakfast dish as for dinner. Bread or toast in the milk gravy is a good entree with this dish.

Chowder—Dice the pork, a small cupful for each quart of chowder wanted, and fry until brown. Add for each cupful of meat a tablespoonful of minced onion and let it brown; then add one large raw tomato or a cupful of stewed tomatoes, a cupful of diced potatoes, a slice of carrot cut into bits and a quart of water. Put all into a covered kettle and cook slowly, so it will just bubble, for two hours. Season with pepper, spice to taste and celery salt. Serve in hot dishes.

Soup—To a quart of water add a cup-

ful each of chopped salt pork and of potatoes, with a bit of minced onion. Put where it will simmer slowly 2 1/2 hours. Drain off the liquid into another kettle and stir a tablespoonful of flour in a little cold milk. When smooth, add it to the liquid, and when it boils add a pint of sweet milk. Salt and pepper to taste. Serve with croutons, hot crackers or buttered toast.

Baked with Eggs—Into a shallow basin lay as many thin slices of salt pork as there are eggs to be used. Set in the oven to bake. When well browned on one side, turn; and when browned on that side, drain off the fat, leaving the pork. Add the eggs, breaking them carefully over the pork. Salt each one slightly and return the dish to the hot oven to cook the eggs, three to five minutes. Serve on hot toast, without butter.—Ladies World.

TRIED RECIPES

STUFFED ROAST GOOSE

AFTER stuffing and trussing bird sprinkle with salt and pepper and lay thin strips of fat salt pork on the breast. Stuffing: Finely chop one onion, add one fourth cup finely chopped salt pork; cook ten minutes; strain off fat. To fat add one and one fourth cups soft stale bread crumbs and two cups rice potatoes, one third cup butter, one third cup finely chopped celery, one egg slightly beaten; season. Cook goose in coiled paper bag, or in roaster and baste every 15 minutes.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

APRICOT PANCAKES

Apricot pancakes make a delicious sweet at a simple luncheon. Bake the lightest and flakiest of pancakes. Spread while hot with a layer of cold thin apricot jam or compote, sprinkle with sugar and pile them in a feathery heap upon a pretty plate before serving.—New York Observer.

GIMBO SOUP

One-half peck tomatoes, skinned and cut into small pieces; two onions, cut fine; half peck okra, cut into rings; one chicken. Put all into a kettle with two parts of cold water, pepper, salt and a bunch of pot herbs; let all cook for four hours, having removed the chicken when tender. When ready to send to table throw in a few slices of green garden pepper.—Racine Journal.

DEWDROPS

Half a cup butter, two cups powdered sugar, one cup milk, whites of four eggs, heaping teaspoon baking powder, two and a half cups flour (use any preferred flavor—I generally use almond, though lemon or vanilla is nice). Cream butter, add sugar, then milk, stiffly beaten egg whites and flour in order named, putting in a little of each, then repeating; sift baking powder with flour. Flavor and bake in muffin pans. Cover with confectioners' glace icing.—San Francisco Call.

DONE IN PURE COLONIAL STYLE

Advice on furnishing a sitting-room

A READER of the Woman's Home Companion sought information in this letter: "Please tell me exactly what pieces of furniture I should buy for a sitting room in pure colonial style. I want all mahogany, and I should like to know what to ask for when I go to the furniture store. The room is 24x16 feet, with four large windows facing the east. There is a wide door on the north side leading into a hall; a fireplace is in west wall, and on the south side we have built-in bookcases. All the woodwork is white." The reply follows:

Colonial furniture covers the time of William and Mary, Queen Anne and the Georgian period, which includes the work of the great cabinet-makers of the 18th century—Chippendale, Adam, Shearer, Heppelwhite and Sheraton. It is usually the work of these men which is meant when we speak of colonial furniture, for much of it was imported, and our own American cabinet-makers often copied their designs with great skill. Get from your public library some of the many interesting books on colonial furniture, and study them, so you will become familiar with the best models before buying.

As one side of your living room is entirely covered with book-shelves, you will not need a bookcase, and had better get a desk instead. Choose one with four drawers, a slant top which lets down and shows little drawers and pigeon-holes. These desks go by different names in different parts of the country; for instance, they are often called Hancock desks, and are copied from the block-front models of the early eighteenth century and the later time of Heppelwhite and Sheraton, when the fronts were usually straight.

You will also need a large table and several smaller ones. The large one can be either a drop-leaf table, with tapering legs and a line of inlay, or a Washington table, copied from one Washington used at Mount Vernon. It is really a large writing table, and is most useful in a living room, for it has drawers and little shelves at each end. It comes in several sizes. There are many shapes and sizes of smaller tables, among the most useful being tables with folding tops. Those made by or copied from Chippendale had cabriole legs, while those by Heppelwhite and

Sheraton had tapering or reeded legs. There are round and oval tables with tripod feet, some with tops which tip, and can be put in a corner when not in use. The smaller sizes are very useful for tea.

You will also need a comfortable sofa, and perhaps a settee, and choose either a Chippendale, Heppelwhite or Sheraton design, whichever you prefer. You will need two desk-chairs and some other straight chairs, and they should be in the style corresponding to your sofa and tables.

There are some charming easy chairs, called Greenwhich chairs, that are like small wing chairs. If you wish one of the regular wing, or fireside, chairs do not choose one of the largest size, as they were used more especially in bedrooms. To be correct as to colonial furniture, you will leave the rocking-chair severely alone.

A mantel mirror and some old prints would add greatly to the room, with brass andirons and candlesticks, old-fashioned chintz curtains, a buff, or gray or soft-blue wall. Cover the floor with oriental rugs in colors to harmonize with your color-scheme, and be sure that the lamps are in keeping. Chinese and Japanese porcelain jars can be used, and try to get some old glass lamps with crystal drops, but nothing with stained glass or any mission work or art nouveau.

CUBAN DISH

Many a housekeeper has had difficulty in cutting slices of guava jelly, which persist in sticking to the knife. If she were to dip her knife in cold water before cutting her troubles would vanish. A pretty and favorite dish in Cuba is alternate slices of guava jelly and cream cheese served to eat with crackers for dessert.—Good Housekeeping.

WHEN EGG CRACKS

Eggs sometimes crack upon being immersed in boiling water or are found to be cracked when required for use. If this is the case rub the crack gently with moistened salt, allowing a little time for it to penetrate, says the New Idea Woman's Magazine. The egg will then boil as well as an uncracked one.

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CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

NON-ROLLINGSPPOOL

After wishing for years that some one would invent a non-rolling spool, so that I could sit down in comfort on the porch with my sewing and not be jumping up every few minutes to reach under tables or chairs for the spool of thread. I've fixed it for myself, temporarily, till the invention is ready, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I paste a square bit of cardboard to one or both ends of my spool, and there you are! When it falls, it "stops" where it is at, and is a real comfort.

LINEN FROCK

One of the most attractive of the new linen frocks now being shown for wear in the South is of striped linen, made with a double skirt and blouse, a simple design that requires perfect fit and cut to make it as smart as the original model, says the New York Herald. The skirts are both quite scant, while the blouse has quite a little fullness. The only trimming is a collar of white linen edged with embroidered scallops. This is round and rather shallow in front, but in the back it extends to the belt.

PASADENA'S FLORAL WONDERS

Glimpses of the beautiful Schiffman gardens

PASADENA, Cal., has many gardens of exceeding beauty, to the number of which she adds year by year. Among the beauty-spots are the gardens of Dr. Rudolph Schiffman.

His house stands on a commanding knoll of ground, and is approached along a drive that sweeps in broad curves up the ascent. Its pillared portal commands a grand view of the snow-capped peaks of San Antonio, Mt. Wilson, on whose summit is the largest reflecting telescope in the world, and Mt. Lowe, and toward the south the orange orchards and green fields of the beautiful valley of San Gabriel. It is from this scenic effect that it takes its name, Grand View.

Perhaps the most wonderful thing about this garden, at least to non-residents, is the fact that not only the architectural effects, but everything that is growing there except the oldest pines and pepper trees, are the result of three years' labor, which has really been in the nature of pastime.

The house fronts the sunrise. The northeast walls are covered with Ficus repens; in front stands a Cryptomeria elegans and at the north a splendid California redwood. On the southeast is a pergola draped with bougainvillea, honeysuckle and passion vine. The vista from here comprises several palms, a Grevillea robusta, and an Italian cypress. In the rear of the house are giant beds of gorgeous cannas and geraniums, a pillar plant of muhlenbeckia, an orange tree and great pepper trees and conifers for a background.

Toward the south lies the formal garden. Here is a pergola over which hang pendulous white clusters of wistaria

blending exquisitely with masses of bougainvillea, like blossoming garnets set in moonstone. There are stiff, prim beds of verbena and geranium, each bordered with its carefully clipped box, and fountains and lily-pool, guarded by quaint Japanese storks.

There are narrow, deep-shaded paths, alluring in hidden possibilities, along which one comes presently to steps leading down into a corner of Japan. From the tea-house one looks to see a kimono-clad maid emerge with tea and rice cakes; and those sequestered seats in shady nooks, and Japanese stone lanterns, half hidden in shrubbery, belong in a Pierre Loti story or a Lafcadio Hearn book. Madam Butterfly herself would be at home here.

When one is at last ready to leave this kimono land there are several attractive walks. One is bordered with a trimly clipped hedge of Italian cypress and pink climbing roses in luxuriant festoons.

In startling contrast to all this is the desert garden, with its cactus beds, gray, distorted yuccas, savage leaves like long daggers and weird twisted shapes, half-human looking. It is real desert, almost the very air and dry dust and heat; and the similitude is heightened when, now and then, a lizard darts out on a rock in the hot sunshine.

These gardens cover a space of about six acres. In addition to the plants mentioned there are many rare ones which the owner brought from Japan, some of which are seldom duplicated in this country. In this semi-tropical climate of California they thrive out-of-doors the year round.—Suburban Life.

MILL AGENTS MEET IN BOSTON TO FIX ON PLAN TO END STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

number of employees who entered the gates of the Arlington mills today.

The Upper Pacific mill, which has never been closed entirely, had a larger number of hands at opening time than on any previous morning, but less than 25 per cent of its full complement.

There was no greater demand for food at the strikers' soup kitchens today than heretofore. About 500 were supplied with food yesterday at the Franco-Belgian soup kitchen. Supplies so far have been donated in greater amount than needy operatives require.

Statements by strike leaders today indicated that they will be chary of entering into further negotiations with mill agents following the collapse of the arbitration conference at the Lawrence city hall last night. All but two of the mill agents stayed away from the conference which had been arranged by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Charles G. Wood of the state board said there was a misunderstanding among the agents as to the time of the meeting, but the strikers charge a breach of faith and repeat their statements that they will not treat with the owners unless the latter negotiate with the operatives as a whole.

Those of the mill agents who did come to city hall announced that they were prepared to negotiate with their own employees separately but not otherwise. The strikers would not listen to this proposition and the mill agents left. Many of the mills were not represented. The conference itself consisted mainly of explanations and reiterated demands.

Indications that the American Woolen Company might come to terms with its employees independently of the other corporations affected were given in a statement made by the representatives of that company to the state board of arbitration. The statement follows: "We are not authorized by the board of directors to make any statement or settlement to bind the company. We are informed that a committee of our men were coming to see Mr. Wood with regard to a settlement, and had an appointment which they would have kept, except for this meeting (the conference at city hall)."

"We are now expecting them to come and we are going to confer with them in an endeavor to settle."

Another Peace Meeting

Despite the failure of the state board of conciliation and arbitration to get the mill owners and strikers together in Lawrence last night the board has not given up hope of bringing about arbitration. It was announced today that efforts are being made to arrange another meeting.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, says Dudley M. Holman, secretary to Governor Foss, misrepresented the facts of the Lawrence strike situation in a letter sent by the secretary to Mary Boyle O'Reilly, a newspaper writer, yesterday. Mr. Holman, in his letter, which was published, thanked Mr. O'Reilly for "uncovering" conditions in Lawrence and urged her to continue. He scored the mill owners, discussed mill profits, and said that he reported to the Governor that so far as he could find "one man was responsible for the present situation in Lawrence." Mr. Wood was the man he meant. Mr. Wood's statement, issued today, follows:

"I am amazed at Mr. Holman's statements. They are not only wicked and cruel, but they misrepresent the situation. The American Woolen Company never has paid one cent of dividends on its common stock. It has paid 7 per cent only on its preferred stock, and this rate of dividend never has been increased. During this time, while the dividend rate has remained the same, the wages paid to the operatives have been four times increased voluntarily on the part of the company and without request by the employees."

"In the face of these known facts, Mr. Holman makes the astounding statement, 'Capital increased 20 per cent. Dividends increased 100 per cent.' As the basis of his assertion, he includes the common stock, on which no dividend ever has been paid. The truth is that the preferred stock in 1902, on which alone dividends were paid, was \$20,000,000, and the dividend \$1,400,000. In 1911 the preferred stock was \$40,000,000, and the dividend, still 7 per cent, \$2,800,000. These dividends are only in part from the mills located in Lawrence; they come as well from our mills located in other sections."

"Just why at this particularly perilous time Mr. Holman should publish a statement at once so unjust and so incendiary, I am at a loss to explain. I cannot believe it will meet with the commendation of good citizens, who are struggling under adverse circumstances to settle the great controversy which is now being waged and which gives all of us such great anxiety."

A public protest against the mill owners and sympathy with the Lawrence textile strikers is to be expressed at a mass meeting to be held in Faneuil hall by the Socialist party of Boston tomorrow night.

Handbills being distributed by the socialists today bear this invitation: "Come and hear the true story of the strike."

The principal speaker, it is advertised, will be Joseph J. Ettor, leader of the Lawrence operatives. James P. Carey, state secretary of the Socialist party, also will speak.

PASSAGE IS URGED OF BILL FOR DIRECT VOTE ON SENATORS

(Continued from page one)

five years his name shall be dropped from the list of voters. He shall not be entitled to vote again until he has been registered and qualified in the same manner as though he had never voted.

Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole has a petition and bill which provides that the poll tax of a citizen shall be \$8. This poll tax is to be abated \$2 if the citizen votes at the state election and \$2 more if he votes at the primary preceding. It is also to be abated in a similar manner if he attends the city or town elections and the primary preceding. Consequently, if the voter has voted at all four he will not have to pay any poll tax.

The bill provides also that the poll tax of an alien shall be \$2. The author believes that his bill, if enacted, would encourage aliens to become citizens, as it would provide a way of escaping a poll tax. It would also encourage citizens to register and vote.

MR. BRANDEIS TO BE CONGRESS WITNESS AT STEEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Inquiry into the operation by the United States Steel Corporation of its subsidiary railroads in the Lake Erie and Superior and Birmingham districts is to be resumed next week by the House steel investigating committee.

A witness before the committee, probably on Monday, will be Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who has been making a study of railroad rate problems, particularly the Steel Corporation's transportation rates and methods. Richard H. Gray, an iron and steel dealer of San Francisco, told the Stanley committee that in 1906 he was blocked by the Shelby Steel Tube Company of Pittsburgh, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, in his efforts to fulfill a contract with the navy department for the repair of the gunboat Bennington.

NAVY TO DROP COLLISION CASE

WASHINGTON—It is not probable that any formal action will be taken against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company by the navy department for the damage done the armored cruiser Colorado by the liner Cleveland in Honolulu yesterday.

This statement was made at the navy department today, following the receipt of a cablegram detailing the damage to the Colorado and saying that the collision was due to the passing away of the pilot of the Cleveland. The Colorado, on which a gun turret was sprung and several armor plates loosened, will be hurried to dry dock for repairs.

MR. MELLON MUST DEFEND RATES

NEW YORK—Attorneys for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were notified today that they will have to produce C. S. Mellon, the president, before the upstate public service commission in February to show cause why the rates charged to commuters in the vicinity of New York should not be reduced.

Chairman Stevens of the commission asked Mr. Mellon to appear yesterday but he ignored the request. Mr. Stevens says that the rates seem excessive and that unless Mr. Mellon appears and gives a good reason for the charges a reduction will be ordered.

MAYOR DOES NOT SPEAK FOR BILL

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston did not appear at the State House today on his petition for a repeal of the law that gives one fourth of the liquor license fees to the state, but the Hon. Joseph J. Corbett of the law department of the city of Boston spoke for the bill. Byron E. Johnson, former mayor of Walham, was opposed to it and tried to get the committee to transfer the bill to the committee on ways and means.

WOMEN ASK NO TAX ON POTATOES

Members of the Woman's Homestead Association yesterday passed resolutions asking "That the tax on imported potatoes of 25 cents per bushel be taken off; that the tariff on butter and eggs from Canada be indefinitely suspended." A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Taft.

FARM PROFIT IS \$44,000
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A profit of \$44,000 in three years has just been realized by J. K. Wilson, of this city in disposing of his ranch of 220 acres, four miles west of Dayton, to Frank Hoskins, also of this city. Mr. Wilson traded his property to Hoskins for 907 acres of Whitman county land.

MORE STATE AID SOUGHT FOR TWO TRADES SCHOOLS

The legislative committee on education today heard the statements by officials of the New England textile school and Worcester Polytechnic Institute who are seeking larger state assistance.

The New Bedford school is seeking \$20,000 for maintenance on a condition that the city gives \$10,000 more. William E. Hatch, superintendent, said an addition to the building had used up the money available. He said there had been some criticism of the amount of ornamentation on this building. The property had not been mortgaged, but money had been borrowed on the personal notes of the trustees. The investment in the school represented \$300,000 and about \$80,000 of it had been contributed by machinery manufacturers.

Charles G. Washburn of Worcester favored an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, coupled with the condition that 40 free scholarships shall be granted to Massachusetts boys. There was no opposition to either measure.

MAYOR AGAIN URGES STATE CONTROL FOR STEAMER COMPANIES

Mayor Fitzgerald spoke today before the legislative committee on railroads for his own petition that steamboat companies operating within the state shall be placed under the control of the railroad commission.

He said that no one has jurisdiction over the steamboats at present. He denied he had any feeling against the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, as was charged last year when the bill was defeated in the Senate.

The mayor said that on one day last year he had counted more than 200 people who were left on the wharf after the boat had gone and who were obliged to wait an hour for another boat. On one trip last summer the Mayflower of that line carried 2365 passengers, he said.

At Nantasket one can get a car for Brockton up to 10:30 p. m., but the last boat for Brockton leaves at 9:40. Yet the people of Brockton, the mayor said, pay 60 per cent of the cost of maintaining the park at Nantasket and the steamboat company pays nothing. Popular excursions are run in other cities at 10 and 15 cents, yet this company charges 50 cents for the round trip, was another of the mayor's contentions.

Charles B. Barnes, Jr., opposed the bill for the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company. He said the bill would be contrary to the United States law and contrary to the policy of the United States and of Massachusetts. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over the sea and over all the navigable waters, he said. No state can make laws to govern steamships, even though their course be entirely within the waters of such state.

Mr. Barnes said his company would gladly take all the passengers it could, but it is sometimes a physical impossibility. The company does not fear supervision, he said, but it does not want it. It is already under rigid supervision by the steamboat inspectors, Mr. Barnes declared.

CITY CLUB WILL HEAR MORE MUSIC

Through the efforts of the Opera Club and the cooperation of Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera company, there will be another evening of grand opera at the Boston City Club tonight.

The following artists will entertain: Edward Lankow, baritone; Raoul Romito, tenor; Gaston Barreau, tenor; Giovanni Polese, baritone; Rafael Diaz, tenor; Max Kapell, tenor; Leonardo Olschansky, bass; Cesare Clandestini, pianist.

The numbers will be announced by Howard White. There will be a dinner at which William F. Fitzgerald will preside.

VETERANS AT A BANQUET

About 20 members of the Massachusetts Association of New Hampshire Veterans held their annual banquet at the Crawford house last evening. James H. Burpee, president, of Medford, and William V. Fish, secretary, of West Somerville, were reelected. O. W. Dimock was chosen vice-president; E. L. Goodwin of Boston, George K. Russell and Maj. D. W. Gould, executive committee.

SINGLE RAIL CHARTER ASKED

E. Moody Boynton spoke before the legislative committee on railroads today in favor of his petition for the revival of his charter for the Boynton Single Rail Construction & Terminal Railway Company. He dwelt on the technical phase of his invention and told of benefits he said would result from the establishment of such a line.

BOY WHO LOST OARS FOUND

John Foster, the East Boston youth who lost his oars while rowing near the docks last night and was swept down the harbor, was found on Governors island this morning. He had gone ashore on the island about 9 o'clock last night and was given shelter by "Sailor" Brown, one of the campers there.

FIREBOAT CONTRACTS LET

QUINCY, Mass.—The Fore River Shipbuilding Company has just received a contract to build a fireboat for the city of Seattle, Wash.

DUKE DRIVES TUNNEL TRAIN ON JOURNEY TO VISIT PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from page one)

velous." At the train floor, electric engine 23 was waiting, attached to the private car Sygnet, and the duke and Colonel Lowther, his aide, got into the motor. The duke took the lever and ran the motor and car through the tunnel under the Hudson river to the Manhattan transfer station at Harrison, N. J. He said the tunnels under the river and the station were "the most marvelous piece of engineering" he had ever seen.

WASHINGTON—The Duke of Connaught will arrive from New York at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon. The duke will be taken in a White House automobile from the station to the British embassy, after being greeted by the embassy staff and Major Butt, military aide and personal representative of the President. Five o'clock is the hour set for the reception of the duke by President Taft in the blue room of the White House. The duke will be escorted from the embassy by a squadron of the fifteenth cavalry from Ft. Meyer, the crack troop of the "President's Own."

"God Save the King" will be played by a mounted military band stationed at the White House portico when the duke arrives. Mrs. Taft will serve tea in the red room. Cabinet officers and their wives have been invited.

Returning to the embassy the cavalry escort will leave the duke and President Taft, with Major Butt, will turn the call of the royal visitors. Tonight Ambassador Bryce gives a dinner to 30 guests in honor of the duke. A reception to ambassadors and supreme court judges will follow before the duke returns to New York. Late this evening the duke will be the guest of the National Press Club at an informal reception.

GRAND TRUNK URGED BY SALEM OFFICIALS TO ENTER THAT CITY

Salem wants the Grand Trunk to go through that city and a special committee headed by Mayor Rufus D. Adams went before Edward H. Fitzhugh, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, George C. Jones, general manager of the Central Vermont road, and Cy Warman, assistant to Mr. Fitzhugh, in a conference at the Hotel Touraine today, to plead for the selection of that route if the Canadian railroad gains admittance to Boston.

Besides Mayor Adams, Salem's commission consists of William F. Cas, and Edmund G. Sullivan, officers of the Salem Board of Trade; William S. Felton of the harbor commission.

Mayor Adams explained the advantage offered by the city in general. The officers of the Board of Trade spoke of the business of the Grand Trunk would get by going; that way and Mr. Felton told of the improvements in Salem harbor that are contemplated.

E. D. COLLINS TO BE CONFIRMED IN JOINT LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Adoption of an order for a joint session of the Massachusetts House and Senate for the qualification of Edward D. Collins of South Boston as a member of the executive council is looked for today or Friday. Mr. Collins was elected by the Senate on Wednesday, receiving 33 out of 35 votes. He was elected by the House Tuesday.

In the Senate on Wednesday the committee on legal affairs reported leave to withdraw on the petition that June 17, Bunker Hill day, be made a legal holiday.

The Senate postponed further consideration of the railroad drinking cup bill till Tuesday next, on motion of Senator Halley. The latter offered this amendment: "Each tank containing water shall be plainly lettered as follows: 'Notice—Passengers may procure drinking cups from the conductor and brakemen upon request. No charge.'"

The bill to prohibit trust companies, their officers or agents, from receiving money or gifts as inducements for making a loan was postponed to Wednesday next on motion of Senator Stowe of Hampden.

SECURITIES FOUND INTACT

NEW YORK—Workers tunneling into the Equitable life building ruins today opened two of the four great vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and permitted box-holders to remove millions of dollars worth of securities found intact.

COMBINED BOARDS TO MEET

An election of officers will be held this afternoon at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Association of boards of health in the Hotel Brunswick. Papers will be read by Prof. T. P. Gorham of Brown University and Prof. Earl B. Phelps. A discussion will follow.

EDUCATION IS CHIEF FACTOR IN AMERICAN PHILIPPINE POLICY

Praise for the efficiency of American teachers and for their assistance toward the development of education in the Philippines was voiced this morning in a talk given by W. K. Bachelder, division superintendent of education in the Philippines, to the students of the High School of Commerce. James E. Downey, headmaster, introduced the speaker, who said in part:

"The progress which has been made along educational lines in the Philippines is wonderful. One of the most encouraging features of the work on the island is the hard work and splendid efficiency of many Americans, who are giving the best part of their lives to the inauguration of a new era in the Philippines."

The chief factor in carrying out the policy of our government has been education. Our purpose in the Philippines has been and is the teaching of English. There are 30 different provinces in the islands and many more than that number of dialects are spoken, and often a considerable variation may be found in adjoining towns. More people are speaking English today than ever spoke Spanish at one time. On Jan. 11, 1913, English is to be made the official language of the country.

"The islands are divided into 36 school divisions, each one of which has a division superintendent of schools. American teachers, of whom there are 750, supervise the work of the Philippine teachers or teach in the university. All instruction below the high school is given by native teachers, of whom we have about 9000."

"Industrial training is much more necessary there than here in the United States, because it is the chief factor in developing the very ideals of the people, upon which their prosperity and happiness must depend. When we went to the Philippines, work was a disgrace; even the school girl had a servant to carry her books to school for her. One boy defined civilized people as 'those who can read and write and not do their own work.'"

"By the time the boy has finished the primary course of four years, he has learned something of the use of carpenter's tools, he has become quite expert in the use of bamboo and rattan, because of them he can make almost anything; his furniture, utensils, and even his house. The girl who has finished this primary course, has learned to sew and embroidery and also something of cooking. The articles are sold about 20 per cent above the actual cost of materials, and then the pupil is given a fair amount for his labor, which he is encouraged to deposit in the postal savings bank."

"After finishing the primary course the pupil may go to high school and from there to the university, or he may take an intermediate course in agriculture or carpentry. The girl may take an intermediate course in domestic art. We have a high school of commerce in the Philippines and a Philippines University."

"The Paine bill did a great deal to develop prosperity in the Philippines. The United States should get her sugar from the Philippines instead of from foreign countries."

"Why should we leave the Philippines with never a thought of the large amount of money that we have spent there? I believe that we must continue our work of educating the people and of training for self-government and let us hope that some time the Philippines will be an advantage to us—that our trade with the Philippines and with other oriental countries increases to such an extent that the Philippines will be advantageous to America—but in the meantime let us continue our work of educating the people and training them for self-government."

MOVE TO MAKE U. S. LAND LAWS MORE LIBERAL

WASHINGTON—In the hope of checking emigration of American farmers to the Canadian Northwest amendments to liberalize the public land laws were favorably reported on Wednesday by Senator Smoot from the public lands committee.

The enforced term of residence on a homestead would be reduced from five years to three, and a homesteader would be permitted to absent himself from his claim six months every year.

Senator Borah and others who stand for liberalizing the laws have declared in the Senate that desirable American citizens are being driven to Canada at the rate of 100,000 a year by the stringent land laws on this side of the boundary, which have been described as making it practically impossible for a poor man to get title to any government land by "homesteading."

TWO STEAMSHIPS REACH PORT LATE

Delayed the Cunarder Ultonia, Captain Prothero, from Liverpool, and the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Lazell, from Antwerp, reached their berths this forenoon. The Manitou was a day late and the Ultonia three.

The Manitou brought 31,000 tons of cargo, part of which was 6900 bushels of potatoes and 413 pieces of ivory. The Ultonia brought 2000 tons of cargo. Both vessels are being unloaded by non-union longshoremen. The Ultonia brought 11 cabin passengers.

GRIDLEY'S Busy Men's Lunch

A SPECIAL FEATURE AT OUR NEW RESTAURANTS

47-49 SUMMER STREET - - BOSTON

is the recent opening of a **BASMENT DEPT.** where **BUSY MEN** can be **SERVED QUICKLY** with the same **HIGH QUALITY OF FOOD ALWAYS** found at the

GRIDLEY RESTAURANTS

211-213 WASHINGTON ST. 14 COURT SQ. 7 WILLIAMS CT. BOSTON
47-49 SUMMER ST. BOSTON 605 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE

BOSTON SEEKS FREE TRADE COMPETITION SAYS ATTY.-GEN. SWIFT

(Continued from page one)

else Boston will be swallowed up. Secondly, we ask that Boston be given the same inland export rate as Baltimore."

D. O. Ives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was on the stand in the morning and gave a running explanation of the statistical exhibits which Boston is presenting. These tables show that there has been in the last 10 years a steady decrease in the export trade of the port of Boston and Mr. Ives said that it could be proved that the decrease has been due to unfair differentials favoring Baltimore.

"In the exporting of grain Boston has shown a larger falling off than any other port," he said, "and we mean to show that this is due to the differential rate favoring Baltimore. The situation was bad enough before, but since the recent granting of a special temporary rate on Canadian grain to all the ports except Boston the situation has become critical."

Mr. Ives closed his testimony by showing that stevedore labor was more expensive at Boston than at the southern ports.

NINETEEN SHIPS TIED AT DOCKS IN HARBOR HERE

Nineteen foreign vessels are tied at docks along the waterfront. This is an unusually large fleet and is the result of delayed sailings caused by the longshoremen's strike. The steamers are forming a dock congestion and considerable freight is piled up about the wharves. Several ships will get away, it is expected, within the next few days.

At Charlestown, the steamers Anglian, St. Gothard and Manitou are tied up. The Anglian will probably sail for London tomorrow as the last of her shipments are being put on today. She will carry out 68,000 bushels of corn, 8000 bushels of wheat, 1500 tons of flour, 3500 barrels of apples, 300 tons of provisions, 600 head of cattle and much general cargo.

Further up the river at Mystic docks lie the steamers Bosnia, Seneca, Imken-turm and Maartensdyk. The latter will leave for Philadelphia tomorrow. East Boston shelters the Columbian, which will probably sail for Liverpool Sunday; Arrino, Drumcondra, Ultonia, Caledonia and Miguel de Larrinaga, which will also sail tomorrow for New York. The Magda is at the South Boston refinery wharf, the Frances at Lawrence & Wiggins' pier, the Valetta at the New Haven docks, South Boston, and the Limon at Long wharf.

Two more steamers could be docked at Hoosac, two more at Mystic and one at East Boston, while at South Boston five more could be accommodated.

There are five more steamers due here before Sunday, the Hylas four days late from Calcutta, the Kentucky two days late from Copenhagen, Francisco one day late from Hull, Iberian due tomorrow from Manchester, and the Walton Hall due Saturday from Manila.

Ten days out from Manzanilla, Cuba, the little Norwegian steamer Frances, Captain Stabell, arrived in port this afternoon with 10,280 bags of sugar for the Revere Sugar Refining Company. The steamer docked at Lawrence & Wiggins pier, Charlestown. Officers reported unfavorable conditions.

Two overdue sailing vessels came in today. The schooners Annie and Reuben, Captain Robbins, from Stonington, Me., and the Catawamteak, Captain Kellogg, from Rockport, Me., both arrived safely after encountering adverse conditions. Both vessels put into Portland for shelter and are laden with granite.

FORTY PLANS SENT FOR PERRY SHAFT

WASHINGTON—More than 40 designs have been submitted for the proposed Perry memorial overlooking Put-in-bay, where Perry's ships were harbored before and after the victory over the British on Lake Erie. Three prizes will be given for designs accepted.

The premiums are \$1250, \$1000 and \$750, the first prize carrying with it the commission to design the memorial.

The memorial, a shaft and a museum building, will stand on the small isthmus connecting the two sections of South Bass island, at the western end of Lake Erie. The shaft, high enough for use as an aid to navigation, will be surmounted by a powerful light.

FRUIT MEN FAVOR THE GRAND TRUNK

The Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange Wednesday voted its indorsement of the move of the Grand Trunk railroad to come to Boston. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the directors:

"Resolved, That the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange indorses the petition of the Grand Trunk railroad for a charter to extend its lines into Massachusetts and the city of Boston, believing that the entrance of said railroad into this territory will prove a great power in adding impetus to the movement to develop the port of Boston and the commercial interests of Massachusetts."

TRAVEL



Boston Liverpool

Beg to announce that they have opened their books for 1912 and in view of the already great demand for accommodation on the **FRANCONIA** and **LACONIA** recommend early application for reservations.

These new steamers (1911-1912) are over 18,000 tons, 625 feet long, 72 feet beam. Largest, Finest Steamers to enter Boston harbor. Lounge, Ballroom, Dining-room, with tables for two, three, four or six persons and movable armchairs. Writing-room, Library, rooms en suite, Gymnasium, Orchestra, Stenographer, Marconi wireless, submarine signal, bilge keels.

126 State Street, Boston.

North German Lloyd

TO LONDON, PARIS, BREMEN. Express Sailings Tuesdays 10 A. M. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Feb. 6 Kronprinz Wilh. helm. Feb. 13

TO LONDON, PARIS, BREMEN. Express Sailings Tuesdays 10 A. M. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Feb. 6 Kronprinz Wilh. helm. Feb. 13

TO GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES AND GENOA. Express Sailings Tuesdays 10 A. M. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Feb. 6 Kronprinz Wilh. helm. Feb. 13

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COOK'S TOURS

All Expenses Included
CALIFORNIA Resorts, Grand Canyon, Colorado. Our Tours de Luxe visit the most interesting resorts with comfort and exclusiveness. Leisurely travel. Limited Membership. Finest Train Service. Best Hotels. March 8, April 17, \$225 up.

FLORIDA A rail, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, 27. Tours include all the chief sights. \$25 up.

CRUISES To West Indies \$25 up, with Panama Canal \$125 up, with Mediterranean \$225 up. Choice accommodation available at all prices.

Tours and Tickets to All Winter Resorts. Send for Program desired

THOS. COOK & SON
350 Washington St., Boston.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good All Over the World.

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Megantic. Feb. 20, Mar. 19
BOSTON-ARRES-MEDITERRANEAN. Canopic. Feb. 3, 10 a. m.; March 16

LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool, \$50.
Cestrian. Feb. 3
OFFICE: 64 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FLORIDA SELECT TOURS

Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 306 Wash. St.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A transaction has just been completed in the theater district whereby Daniel J. Cronin and Philip L. Schuyler of the Easton building have conveyed their valuable corner property known as the Germania house, 253 to 261 Tremont street, and Seaver place, to William H. Dunbar and Esther L. Hammond, trustees. The entire property is assessed for \$74,100 and \$57,300 is the rating on 2640 square feet of land. It is understood the consideration was considerably in excess of the assessment.

This building has a frontage of 60 feet on Tremont street, and adjoins the Shubert theater. It is 4½ stories high and contains four stores on the street level. Seth T. Snow was the broker.

In connection with the above Daniel J. Cronin and Philip L. Schuyler have purchased from William H. Dunbar and Esther L. Hammond, trustees, a 4½-story brick mercantile building situated 141 to 147 North street, corner of Fulton place, Boston, standing on 2901 square feet of land. All of this is assessed for \$44,000, \$34,800 being land value. The broker in this transaction was Charles W. Dabney.

Max E. and Charles Wyzanski, trustees of the Wyzanski Trust, have conveyed their title to the five-story brick and stone dwelling No. 15 Marlboro street, Back Bay, to Mary Bacon, wife of Louis Bacon, who will occupy the same after making extensive improvements. It is expected to be one of the most attractive residences in this favored locality, close to the public gardens and within easy touch of business. The property contains 2016 square feet of land valued at \$12,100, which is included in the total assessment of \$23,000. Negotiations were conducted through the office of J. Murray Howe.

Another Back Bay residence has changed hands and deeds recorded by the purchaser, Isaac Heller, Gordon Hale was the owner, who sold to Thomas M. Smith, then conveyed. The estate consists of a four-story octagon brick dwelling situated at 262 Newbury street, between Fairfield and Gloucester streets. The entire assessed value is \$18,500. There is a ground area of 2464 square feet that carries \$8600 of this amount.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM SOLD

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for Joseph Perkins of Lowell, executor of the estate of the late E. M. Perkins, her old homestead farm situated on the Rumney road, which is the state road in Dorchester, Grafton county, N. H. It comprises 100 acres of land with an old-fashioned farm house commanding a magnificent view, a commodious barn with various outbuildings, with an apple orchard and a tract of lumber land. The estate was sold to Mrs. C. C. Tenney of West Somerville, who has already taken possession and will make extensive improvements for a summer home.

The three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling 123 West Newton street, near Tremont street, South End, has been purchased by John P. Carroll and wife, from Thomas Reilly. There is a ground area of 1512 square feet that carries \$2000 of the total assessed value, \$7600.

Annie Doherty has placed a deed on record conveying a 2½-story frame dwelling from George B. Manter, situated at 132 Tyler street near Oak street, South End; all taxed for \$3500, \$2500 being land value.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property conveys taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Property)
 George B. Manter to Annie Doherty, Tyler st., w. \$1.
 Mary E. Fitzgerald to Ruby J. Weston, Main, Park and Joiner sts., Charlestown, Hanover and Commercial sts. and Globe Alley, La Grange and Pleasant sts.; q. \$1.
 Ruby J. Weston to James F. Fitzgerald, Main, Park and Joiner sts., Charlestown, Hanover and Commercial sts. and Globe Alley, La Grange and Pleasant sts.; q. \$1.
 Central Savings Bank, Lowell, to Central Savings Bank, Lowell, Aberdeen st.; d. \$500.
 Boston Box Mill Corp. to Mary L. Thomas, 100 Back st.; rel. \$1.
 Thomas R. to John P. Carroll et ux., 132 Tyler st.; w. \$1.
 George Hale to Thomas M. Smith, Newbury st.; w. \$1.
 Thomas M. Smith to Isaac Heller, Newbury st.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Susan Millett to Mary F. Tiers, Irvington st.; w. \$1.
 Agostino Pece et al. to Angelo Pece, Terrace ave.; q. \$1.
 Alfredo Marasco to Francesco Pera, Everett st. and Ipswich pl.; w. \$1.
 Felix A. Marrella to Michael Verderice, Venice st.; q. \$1.
 Mabel Johnson to Harris Tekulsky et ux., Saratoga and Swift sts.; q. \$1.
 Minnie Tekulsky to Emma L. Thurston, Princeton st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY

Caroline Lindhorst et al. to John H. Granger et ux., Shawmut ave.; q. \$1.
 Perkins Inst. of Mass. School for the Blind to William L. Porter, Day st.; q. \$1.
 Morris Bornstein to Nettie Ames, Harold st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Rest Baking Co. to Charles F. Hathaway, Cottage ter. and N. R. R. 15, Cottage ter. 4 lots; w. \$1.
 Mabel A. Bell to Jacob Yablonsky, Howland ave.; q. \$1.
 William E. Wright to Elizabeth J. Faher, Arundel st.; w. \$1.
 Thomas W. Ford et al. to Benjamin Dellheim, Greenwich st. and Greenwood pl.; w. \$1.
 Ellen E. Bryan to Julius Baker, Magnolia and Greeknich sts.; q. \$1.
 Catherine E. Brennan to Mary E. Kingsley, Mt. Ida rd.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Oscar Anson to Mary McEachern, Belgrade ave.; w. \$1.
 Michael J. Finnigan to City of Boston Realty Trust, Montebello rd. and Haverford st.; 4 lots; q. \$1.
 Joseph Lewenberg to Fred L. Hewitt, Canterbury st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Herbert L. Ray to James F. Kennedy, Cambridge and Linden sts., 2 lots, Main and Lyndebera sts.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Mary Riley to Timothy E. Kelly et al., Ferris st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK

William H. Reddy to Samuel Weisman, River st.; q. \$1.
 Catherine S. Riley et al. to Bridget Riley, Chesterfield pl.; q. \$1.
 Nellie F. Howe et al. to Arthur P. Brown, Maple st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Susan M. Nelson to George F. Butterfield, Washington ave.; w. \$1.
 Max Beaman to Gertrude T. Bee, Bloomington st.; q. \$1.
 Lena Goodman to Max S. Wolf, Maverick st.; q. \$1.
 Max S. Wolf to Benjamin L. Cohen et al.; same; q. \$1.

WINTHROP

Charles E. Walmsley to Jordan P. Williams, Park ave.; q. \$1.
 Jordan P. Williams to Jesse A. Holton, Park ave.; q. \$1.
 John B. Pierce to William M. Bacon, Washington ave.; q. \$1.
 William J. Killam to Mary E. Leaman, Sakersett ave.; q. \$1.
 Mary E. Leaman to Ella F. Killam, Sakersett ave.; q. \$1.

REVERE

William Fennell to Jennie Schultz, Reservoir ave.; w. \$1.
 Beatrice Suracharo to Antonio Palarmo, Temple st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
 Fox st., 26-28, ward 20; Boyd & Berry, A. E. Beutham; wood dwelling.
 Tremont st., 24, ward 21; same; same.
 Nesponet ave., 107, ward 24; same; same.
 Stockton st., 21-25, ward 24; Charles O. Ryder, James Beckwith; wood dwelling.
 Hemenway st., 95, ward 10; A. I. Rudnick; tenements.
 Fifth st. pl., 15, ward 13; Catherine Hourihan; alter dwelling.

DIRECTORS OF PORT DELAY DECISION ON RESERVED CHANNEL

(Continued from page one)

be a waste of money to attempt to make improvements in the present channel, which has always been considered a temporary one, and in which much rock would be encountered in dredging to such a depth as is needed.

Francis T. Bowles, one of the directors, inquired whether there was immediate need of the change and Mr. Emery replied that his client hoped to be able to begin the work of development in a year or two. So far as it is concerned, the new channel will not be needed before that time, but he considered that the interests of the two great public service corporations now located there demand immediate improvement of shipping facilities.

Arthur A. Ballantyne, representing the Boston Elevated, said his company was just completing a power plant representing an investment of \$4,000,000, which must depend for its coal supply upon the reserved channel. He said the coal could be transported most economically in large vessels, but these of the size desired cannot use the channel and it was necessary to lighten their cargoes. He said the channel is already outgrown and because the state has expended large sums in improving the shipping facilities to private interests it should follow the same policy in this case.

William C. Brewer of the maritime committee of the Chamber of Commerce said the only objection the chamber had to make was that the plan proposed appears to cut off from any railroad connection the area to the southeast of the proposed channel, amounting to more than 100 acres.

Mr. Emery said that plans had been proposed which were feasible for a pontoon bridge on which railroad cars could be transported across the channel.
 Mr. Adams, representing the law department of the city of Boston, pointed out that filling in of the present channel would necessitate an extension of about 1500 feet of the city's storm sewer, which now has an outlet at the foot of Q street, and he estimated that the cost of such an extension would be about \$60,000.

Charles Skentlebury of the New England Coal & Coke Company favored the proposed change, and the directors took the question under advisement after Benjamin F. Baker had proposed that they delay their decision until the subject had been considered by the expert engineer, whose services the directors have engaged.

IRON AND STEEL BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON—The House ways and means committee reported favorably to the House today the Underwood bill revising the iron and steel schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The bill was accepted by the Democratic caucus on Saturday.

GERMAN REBALLING ENDING

(By the Lott Press)
 BERLIN—The final rebalancing for the Reichstag took place in 33 districts today. The Socialists expect to continue their gains and in some quarters it is believed that the supporters of the government will not carry more than 10 districts.

Long Distance Flights Made in Record Time by Frenchman in Monoplane



MAURICE TABUTEAU

THREE NEW WORLD RECORDS ACHIEVED BY FRENCH AVIATOR

NEW YORK—A cable message from Pau, France, to the New York Herald says that Maurice Tabuteau, flying in his monoplane, made world's records on Wednesday for the distance of 200, 250 and 300 kilometers (124.28, 155.35 and 186.41 miles respectively). He covered the 200 kilometers in 1 hour 54 minutes and 21 seconds, the 250 kilometers in 2 hours, 22 minutes and 57 seconds and the 300 kilometers in 2 hours and 51 minutes.

M. Tabuteau also established new records for flights of two and of three hours. In two hours he covered 205 kilometers, 287 miles 127 miles, 5 furlongs, and in three hours 316 kilometers, 287 miles (196 miles, 973 yards).

The record for 200 kilometers has been held since August 26 last by M. Ellen, a French aviator, who flew the distance in his Nieuport monoplane at Murelmon in 2 hours 13 minutes 35.25 seconds. At the same time he captured the 300 kilometers record in 3 hours 15 minutes and 44.25 seconds.

The 250 kilometer record has stood since Dec. 31, 1910, when P. M. Bourneque at Bue made the distance in 3h. 4m. 28s., using an R. E. P. monoplane.

The two-hour record broken by M. Tabuteau was made by E. Aubrun at Bordeaux Sept. 16, 1910, covering 107.5 kilometers (104.07 miles) in a Bleriot monoplane. At the same time Aubrun made the three-hour record of 232.6 kilometers (156.89 miles).

GILCHRIST BUYERS MEET AT DINNER

Buyers of the Gilchrist Company were guests at a dinner at the Boston City Club last night. "Extra" editions of a mock newspaper were distributed to the guests.

C. C. Ferris, president of the company, acted as toastmaster, and at his table were William Jardine, vice-president; W. E. Butler, treasurer; J. T. Lane, assistant treasurer; Charles T. Gallagher, Sumner Myrick, Frank Elkins, F. W. Garrahan, G. A. McLean and William H. Brine. Mr. Ferris spoke of the enthusiasm which he hoped to see grow at the store.

U. S. MARSHAL MAKES CHANGES

Maj. Guy Murbie, United States marshal, announced today the promotion of Donald Cameron, bailiff, to be a deputy marshal. Mr. Cameron succeeds the late James H. Waters of Waltham.

In the same order the marshal announces that he has recommended an increase in salary for Deputy Marshals Charles A. Bancroft and James C. Ruhl. The marshal explains that the new deputy will be last in rank and that Messrs. Ruhl and Bancroft are on the same basis.

MR. TAFT LOSES IN PHILIPPINES

MANILA—The first provincial convention in the Philippines has instructed the Republican delegates of the Pangasinan province to vote against the endorsement of President Taft at the territorial convention. The delegates are otherwise without instructions.

The Democrats are divided on the question of the endorsement of the Philippine administration.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

| Transatlantic Sailings | |
|--|---------|
| EASTBOUND | |
| Sailings from New York | |
| *La Lorraine, for Havre | Jan. 25 |
| *California, for Glasgow | Jan. 27 |
| *Philadelphia, for Southampton | Jan. 27 |
| *Carnegie, for Liverpool | Jan. 27 |
| *Sant' Anna, for Algiers | Jan. 27 |
| *Munich, for London | Jan. 27 |
| *Cincinnati, for Naples-Genoa | Jan. 27 |
| *Ancona, for Naples-Genoa | Jan. 27 |
| *Noordam, for Rotterdam | Jan. 30 |
| *Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp | Jan. 31 |
| Sailings from Boston | |
| *Ultonia, for Liverpool | Jan. 30 |
| *Canopic, for Mediterranean ports | Feb. 3 |
| *Iberian, for Southampton | Feb. 3 |
| *Scotland, for Glasgow | Feb. 8 |
| *Pannonia, for Liverpool | Feb. 13 |
| *Meganthe, for Liverpool | Feb. 13 |
| *Lake Erie, for Glasgow | Feb. 22 |
| *Ibernia, for Liverpool | Feb. 27 |
| Sailings from Philadelphia | |
| *Merion, for Liverpool | Jan. 27 |
| *Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg | Jan. 30 |
| *Manitou, for Antwerp | Feb. 2 |
| *Europa, for Mediterranean ports | Feb. 6 |
| *Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg | Feb. 6 |
| *Marquette, for Antwerp | Feb. 10 |
| *Haverford, for Liverpool | Feb. 17 |
| *Verona, for Mediterranean ports | Feb. 17 |
| *Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg | Feb. 29 |
| Sailings from Portland | |
| *Numidian, for Glasgow | Feb. 1 |
| *Canada, for Liverpool | Feb. 15 |
| *Ionian, for Glasgow | Feb. 15 |
| *Ausonia, for London | Feb. 17 |
| *Dominion, for Liverpool | Feb. 17 |
| *Teutonic, for Liverpool | Feb. 25 |
| *Scyllian, for Glasgow | Feb. 29 |
| Sailings from Halifax | |
| *Royal George, for Bristol | Feb. 7 |
| Sailings from St. John | |
| *Tunisian, for Liverpool | Jan. 26 |
| *Empress of Britain, for Liverpool | Feb. 9 |
| *Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool | Feb. 23 |
| WESTBOUND | |
| Sailings from Liverpool | |
| *Arabic, for New York | Jan. 25 |
| *Empress of Britain, for St. John | Jan. 26 |
| *Haverford, for Philadelphia | Jan. 26 |
| *Baltic, for New York | Feb. 1 |
| *Campania, for New York | Feb. 3 |
| *Dominion, for New York | Feb. 3 |
| *Munich, for Boston | Feb. 6 |
| *Empress of Ireland, for St. John | Feb. 9 |
| *Carnegie, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Teutonic, for Portland | Feb. 10 |
| *Ibernia, for Boston | Feb. 13 |
| *Celtic, for Philadelphia | Feb. 14 |
| *Canada, for Portland | Feb. 15 |
| *Lusitania, for New York | Feb. 17 |
| *Empress of Britain, for New York | Feb. 25 |
| *Campania, for New York | Feb. 25 |
| *Dominion, for Philadelphia | Feb. 28 |
| *Baltic, for New York | Feb. 28 |
| *Lake Manitoba, for St. John | Feb. 29 |
| Sailings from London | |
| *Minnetonka, for New York | Feb. 1 |
| *Minnehaha, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Prinzess Victoria, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Minneapolis, for New York | Feb. 24 |
| *Mesaba, for New York | Feb. 29 |
| Sailings from Southampton | |
| *Minneapolis, for New York | Jan. 28 |
| *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York | Jan. 28 |
| *Albatros, for New York | Jan. 30 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Jan. 31 |
| *Oceania, for New York | Jan. 31 |
| *Albatros, for New York | Feb. 1 |
| *President Grant, for New York | Feb. 5 |
| *Olympic, for New York | Feb. 7 |
| *St. Louis, for New York | Feb. 11 |
| *George Washington, for New York | Feb. 11 |
| *Philadelphia, for New York | Feb. 14 |
| *St. Louis, for New York | Feb. 14 |
| *Amerika, for New York | Feb. 18 |
| *Ascania, for Portland | Feb. 20 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Feb. 21 |
| *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. | Feb. 21 |
| *President Lincoln, for New York | Feb. 25 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Feb. 28 |
| *Oceania, for New York | Feb. 28 |
| Sailings from Glasgow | |
| *Cameronia, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Ionian, for Portland | Jan. 27 |
| *Lake Erie, for Boston | Feb. 3 |
| *California, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Philadelphia, for Portland | Feb. 10 |
| *Caledonia, for New York | Feb. 17 |
| *Numidian, for Boston | Feb. 17 |
| *Caledonia, for New York | Feb. 24 |
| *Scyllian, for Portland | Feb. 24 |
| Sailings from Hamburg | |
| *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Prinzess Victoria, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia | Feb. 10 |
| *Pennsylvania, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Prinzess Victoria, for New York | Feb. 17 |
| *President Lincoln, for New York | Feb. 21 |
| Sailings from Bremen | |
| *Bremen, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Breslau, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *George Washington, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Rhein, for New York | Feb. 24 |
| *Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York | Feb. 27 |
| Sailings from Antwerp | |
| *Vaderland, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Zeeland, for New York | Feb. 3 |
| *Meunier, for Boston | Feb. 8 |
| *La Provence, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Kronland, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Manitou, for Boston | Feb. 24 |
| *Finland, for Portland | Feb. 24 |
| Sailings from Havre | |
| *La Savoie, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Nagara, for New York | Jan. 27 |
| *Florida, for New York | Feb. 3 |
| *La Provence, for New York | Feb. 3 |
| *Chicago, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Espagne, for New York | Feb. 10 |
| *Prinzess Victoria, for New York | Feb. 17 |
| *Rochambeau, for New York | Feb. 17 |
| *Caroline, for New York | Feb. 24 |
| *La Savoie, for New York | Feb. 24 |
| Sailings from Rotterdam | |
| *Potsdam, for New York | Jan. 27 |

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|---------------------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| Ultonia, for Liverpool..... | Jan. 30 | Alice, for New York..... | Feb. 2 |
| Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..... | Feb. 3 | Sailings from Copenhagen..... | Feb. 2 |
| Iberian, for Southampton..... | Feb. 3 | United States, for New York..... | Feb. 3 |
| Scotland, for Glasgow..... | Feb. 8 | Hellig Øst, for New York..... | Feb. 3 |
| Pannonia, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 13 | Sailings from Philadelphia..... | Jan. 27 |
| Meganthe, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 13 | Merion, for Liverpool..... | Jan. 27 |
| Lake Erie, for Glasgow..... | Feb. 22 | Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... | Jan. 30 |
| Ibernia, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 27 | Manitou, for Antwerp..... | Feb. 2 |
| Sailings from Philadelphia..... | Jan. 27 | Europa, for Mediterranean ports..... | Feb. 6 |
| Merion, for Liverpool..... | Jan. 27 | Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... | Feb. 6 |
| Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... | Jan. 30 | Marquette, for Antwerp..... | Feb. 10 |
| Manitou, for Antwerp..... | Feb. 2 | Haverford, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 17 |
| Europa, for Mediterranean ports..... | Feb. 6 | Verona, for Mediterranean ports..... | Feb. 17 |
| Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... | Feb. 6 | Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... | Feb. 29 |
| Marquette, for Antwerp..... | Feb. 10 | Sailings from Halifax..... | Jan. 26 |
| Haverford, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 17 | Royal Edward, for Bristol..... | Jan. 26 |
| Verona, for Mediterranean ports..... | Feb. 17 | Sailings from St. John..... | Jan. 26 |
| Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... | Feb. 29 | Tunisian, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 9 |
| Sailings from Portland..... | Feb. 1 | Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 23 |
| Numidian, for Glasgow..... | Feb. 1 | Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 23 |
| Canada, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 15 | Westsider, for New York..... | Feb. 23 |
| Ionian, for Glasgow..... | Feb. 15 | Sailings from London..... | Jan. 28 |
| Ausonia, for London..... | Feb. 17 | Minnetonka, for New York..... | Feb. 1 |
| Dominion, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 17 | Minnehaha, for New York..... | Feb. 10 |
| Teutonic, for Liverpool..... | Feb. 25 | Prinzess Victoria, for New York..... | Feb. 10 |
| Scyllian, for Glasgow..... | Feb. 29 | Minneapolis, for New York..... | Feb. 24 |
| Sailings from London..... | Jan. 28 | Mesaba, for New York..... | Feb. 29 |
| Minnetonka, for New York..... | Feb. 1 | Sailings from Southampton..... | Jan. 28 |
| Minnehaha, for New York..... | Feb. 10 | Minneapolis, for New York..... | Jan. 28 |
| Prinzess Victoria, for New York..... | Feb. 10 | Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York..... | Jan. 28 |
| Minneapolis, for New York..... | Feb. 24 | Albatros, for New York..... | Jan. 30 |
| Mesaba, for New York..... | Feb. 29 | Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York..... | Jan. 31 |
| Sailings from Southampton..... | Jan. 28 | Oceania, for New York..... | Jan. 31 |

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE
MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES
FARMS, TIMBER TRACTS in all parts of state; large lots at very cheap prices. E. S. MacGREGORY, 330 Old So. bldg., Boston.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase home or other interest in unsold real estate or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY free, a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

ROOMS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, bet. Norway and Mass. ave.—Front square room and back parlor for 1 or 2 persons; heated. J. M. EASTMAN.
NORWAY ST., 10, suite 5, near Huntington ave.—Light front parlor and connecting room; steam heat, kitchen privileges.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

WEST 21ST ST., 210, New York—Furn. room, adjoining bath, in elevator apartment; private family. BRITTINGHAM.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Fine room; modern conveniences; excellent locality; strictly private; near Argyle station Northwestern Elevated, Edgewater, C-2, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
HATHAWAY & MEYER, 53 State St., Rm. 1011. Special prices on manuscript work.

DENTISTRY

DR. LERMAN, K. K. K., 138 Huntington ave., Boston, Back Bay 2806.
DR. C. FRANKLIN HART, 1000 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 5581.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MARION TYLER
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatic and Musical Acting.
402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies.

Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand.
Instruction in all music branches.

CURB FOR SENSATIONAL PRESS
IS PROPOSED BY FRENCH PLAN

Taking into consideration the modern trend of newspapers in the United States, the Century magazine, in "Topics of the Time," puts forth the idea of legal restrictions to safeguard individual rights along the lines of similar legislation in France. The article is as follows:

FRENCH justice, like that of England, pursues downright libel with a directness and a speed which, as a rule, afford reparation during the lifetime of the victim. But, owing to the proverbial brilliancy and ingenuity of French journalists, the law of libel is not a shield against wit and ridicule. So, as a protection against innuendo, and against misrepresentation through carelessness or malicious cleverness, the law insures to every citizen a means of re-creating in kind. If his actions, his opinions, and his personality are made the subject of comment in a newspaper, he has the right to submit an article embodying his own version of what happened, his views stated in his own terms, and his resentment of personal references; and he may command free publication of it to the extent of double the space of the offending article; and if that should not satisfy his defensive purpose, he may extend his contribution at a very low, fixed rate of payment; in addition, he is entitled to the same type for headlines and text, and the same place in the newspaper in which the original article was displayed.

When a newspaper refuses to comply with the terms of the law, the French courts will at least enforce damages. As recently as the middle of last December, Captain Dreyfus, of unhappy memory, was awarded, on appeal, damages of 2500 francs against a Paris newspaper which refused to print his reply to offensive statements.

It has happened that persons who have felt aggrieved over severe criticism of the fruits of their talent have strained prudence in defending themselves, as when the author of a drama which was written down by a prominent critic in the leading review of France compelled that periodical to offer the complete text of his play to the judgment of its readers. Doubtless with the purpose of preventing such excessive zeal, the French Senate has been considering a revision of the newspaper law limiting

the right to free answer to 50 lines for an assault of greater brevity than that, and in longer cases granting a reply equal to the length of the original article.

Does not the French law, in the proposed revised form, offer a useful suggestion to the lawmakers of America? In these days, when the interests of the consumers of sugar, oil, beef, iron and tobacco are being strenuously guarded by the government, is it not worth while to do something for the protection of private character? Time was when character was regarded as a valuable part of a citizen's property; but today it would seem to be rather the property of such newspapers as choose to serve it up for the mercantile purpose of gaining or maintaining a circulation large enough to attract the advertisement of the honest merchant.

Owing partly to the breaking down of the old standards of self-respect and partly to the difficulty and expense of prosecuting for libel, the sensational newspapers have acquired virtually a free hand in the exploitation of degrading crime, alleged offenses against political and social usages, and the private affairs of persons who by reason of notoriety or prominence are objects of curiosity. As a consequence, the largest part of the space of the most "popular" newspapers is divided on one hand between the activities of such vigorous contributors to human history as criminals, gamblers, and prize-fighters, and on the other to the frailties and pastimes of the rich. Every multi-millionaire is fair game for daily exploitation. There is nothing pertaining to his horse, his ox, his man-servant, his maid-servant, or anything that is his which is so trifling as to be overlooked in the race for newspaper circulation. Persons in actual or prospective official life come next in the scale of raw material for "news," since they are treated as possessing neither personal rights nor private feelings. A smaller but more assiduously exploited class consists of refined and innocent families who happen to be suffering from some unusual or shocking form of bereavement. For them the sensational newspaper makes real all of the old and many new capabilities of a hell-on-earth for the sake of a circulation satisfying to the honest merchant.

A great deal might be said for such a law, and little against it except that it would conflict with the commercial

plans and personal convenience of sensational journalists. Clearly, all the rest of the world would be benefited. That part of the reading public which has been trained to enjoy the news larded with human misery and spiced with degeneracy would grieve for a day over any diminution of fare, yet would eagerly devour the worst that could be afforded under the new conditions. And the honest merchant, true to the principle of getting the most for his money, would continue to advertise in the journals of greatest evasion and daring. But the newspaper-owners would thereafter always feel the presence of a third element to be reckoned with—the persons whose character and lives enter into these articles of daily manufacture.

With such a law the day of the brief and obscure "correction" to a column of misrepresentation would begin to wane. Every American is familiar with the method which is a part of newspaper license and infallibility. A perfect example of it was afforded recently by a widely published statement that the most famous actress in the world, though long a happy grandmother, was about to marry a very young actor in her company. As an indignant denial by the actress was cabled to New York on the day the story was uttered, the columns of worked-up gossip and scandal that were printed on the second day could be credited only to wanton "enterprise."

On the third day the newspaper which had been foremost in keeping the scandal going stated in a few undisputed and modest words that the actress had denied the report.

But the best effect of such a law would be its influence for a revival of old-time notions of self-respect. For many years the power of newspaper exploitation, evasion and suppression has been wielded with such unflinching force that silence on the part of the "raw material" has come to be regarded as both prudent and respectable. Silence, or humble appeal, from the victims is a basic factor in the success of the sensational business. This is proved by the fact that in those parts of the country where such silence is not popular the New York brand of yellow journalism could not exist, and is never seen except with the aid of "interstate commerce."

With such a law, newspapers that are shaped to enlarge the personal and political importance of their owners would experience a vigorous recoil from the flinging of "scare head-lines" and big type at every character and ambition regarded as an obstacle to the owner's preference. Inability to command the last word of "argument" in his own newspaper would exert a cautionary in-

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop
Friday and Saturday
1,000 POUNDS CHOCOLATE SECONDS, slightly scratched, 2 lbs. 25c
NUT CARAMELS, per lb. 15c
MOLASSES KISSES, per lb. 10c
BUTTER SCOTCH WAFERS, per lb. 10c
regular 20c, quality 2 lbs. for 25c
SATURDAY SPECIAL, full pound box of regular 50c, goods, JELLIES, FRUITS AND NUT CENTERS, Full pound MACHINE DIPIED, 25c
50c and 60c. Hard Candies, per lb. 20c
You have had them before, and we have more than tripled our output on these goods since Christmas.
Our CELEBRATED OLD-FASHIONED BITTER SWEETS, per pound, 20c
fancy box 5c
GRANULATED SUGAR to purchasers, per lb. 5c
51 PORTLAND STREET.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Warm Your Feet
With the Henderson Foot Warmer.
Retains the heat for 20 hours.

50c at factory, or \$1.00 prepared in New England.
DORCHESTER POTTERY WORKS.
7 Preston st., - - - - - Dorchester, Mass.

Bargains in Used Instruments
Cevallan Mahogany Player, \$75
Mahogany Piano, \$100
Mahogany Angelus, \$100
Miller Square Piano, \$25
Wright Piano, \$15
Homer Upright Piano, nearly new, \$105
Easy terms if desired.

TELE-ELECTRIC CO.
405 BOYLSTON STREET
BUY YOUR NEW and second hand RANGES of EXPERTS. Stoves that WILL NOT BAKE examined, REPAIRED and guaranteed. HANSEY EXHIBIT, 17 Union St., one flight.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

SALESMEN WANTED
WANTED
FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN
Not under 30 years of age, who has had experience as outside salesman. If satisfactory, can secure a position of \$18 weekly. Address M 46, Monitor Office.

LAWYERS
MARTIN & SHERLOCK,
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.
ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and capable, opportunity to take charge of financial statement. JAMES K. BUCK, 721 Jackson ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and bookkeeper, high school education, 8 months' experience, wishes position; salary \$8; references. BESSIE F. KAUFMAN, 461 E. 4th ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; 6 years' experience, desires position; salary \$6.00. GRACE A. STACOM, 600 West 100th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, New York and other experience, desires position as assistant or head of stock; good references; Westchester, N. Y. M. PALMER, 326 W. 112th st., New York.

SWISS lady of refinement desires position as companion or governess; can teach German and French. SOPHIE KRAMER, 139 N. 19th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHING GOVERNESS, French-German, seeks position; educational references; state particulars in letter. MISS BURKE, 257 W. 24th st., New York city.

WORKING housekeeper, desires position; copy address: MISS CRETELL, CHAPMAN, 104 West Side ave., Elmira, N. Y.

BOY wanted, experienced, also making rough facsimile typewritten letters, wishes employment. KATHIE KAY, care Parisian Balm Co., 1193 Broadway, New York city.

WORKING housekeeper, mother of 3 children, American Protestant, young, desirable position where trustworthiness, capability and personal interest in work are appreciated. MISS M. GILES, York and Poplar sts., Ambler, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, educated, desires position as general housekeeper, services, except cooking, or position as companion, housekeeper, helper, in exchange for board. ELIZABETH BOYCE, 214 W. 104th st., New York.

FOREMAN, young man, technical college graduate and 8 years' machine shop experience, desires position as general housekeeper or superintendent of small manufacturing plant. FREDERICK L. PYLE, 6323 Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICIAN, young man, light, power or bell wireman; single (23); plenty of experience; technical training; temperate and sober. EDWIN E. IRWIN, 73 Jefferson st., Gary, Ind.

JOB PRESSER—Reliable man that can make ready position as assistant pressman; can feed pony, or would accept some other line of work. FRED H. LIND, 108 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.

LECTURER, travel, education or temperance, seeks employment, permanent or otherwise, highest references as to character and ability. C. C. LANNING, Salem, Ill.

MANAGER—Young man (35) with thorough knowledge of wholesale clothing business, 10 years' experience, 12 years in export business, with every responsibility except credit department; best of Chicago and Cincinnati references. F. R. WOODBURY, 274 Kompe Lane, Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE wishes position call on wholesale grocery trade; aggressive, successful, experienced business builder; unquestionable references. GEO. W. MILLS, 412 Vincennes ave., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Position wanted as all-around man in photograph gallery in Chicago. E. E. EVANS, 6920 Wentworth north ave., Chicago.

POSITION wanted, few hours daily, hours; small salary satisfactory. JAMES S. SCOTT, 35 E. 3d st., Cincinnati, O.

POSITION—YOUNG man, well educated, married, where business ability will be appreciated; best references; would go anywhere. J. H. MALLACE, 124 Commonwealth ave., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN (A), DECORATOR and stockbroker wishes position with good grocery firm in Texas or other mid-west; reference furnished. Address E. N. GRAM, Garden City, Kan.

SALESMAN of experience desires position to represent two or three good accounts for Cleveland and vicinity; best of references furnished; would accept salary paid on commission. J. J. NICHOLS, 3217 Prospect ave., Cleveland, O.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, steady, reliable, married man, desires position. JOHN A. WITZ, 63 E. 42d st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, translator and correspondent, experienced, English and Spanish, references; would consider half-day position. L. J. PERTZ, 5618 Jackson ave., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, accurate, rapid, well educated, engineering, law, 6 years' experience; touch operator; salary \$25 week. VICTOR R. O'SHEA, 523 North Harding ave., Chicago; Kod. 5488.

YOUNG MAN (29), married, requires position in Chicago 9 months, from London, England; 4 months in Canada; experienced in handling horses. H. YOUNG, 141 W. 43d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22) wants work of any kind; some experience in grocery and mail order house; willing to work; temperate, reliable. CHRISTIANSEN, 2338 25th W. 3rd, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (24), clean, reliable, capable, desires position of trust and responsibility of any kind; no office; 4 years' experience as salesman and representative. HORACE W. BLAINE, Y. 21 Akron, O.

YOUNG MAN (29), familiar with gas and steamfitting, would like position with educational institution; speaks German; CLYDE MUSSEY, 31 Woodlawn ave., East Cleveland, O.

YOUNG LADY wanted who would exchange light household duties for good, refined home. Address MRS. H. L. LONG, 195 No. Liberty st., Delaware.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, wanted for delicatessen store. J. J. MacLANE, 1612 E. 53rd st., Chicago.

fluency; and the necessity of printing a politician's favorite photograph, after the latter had been travestied in caricature, would diminish interest in art as an ally of political deflation.

Those who know how eager a state legislator always is to show his anxiety for the "liberty of the press," may wonder how any bill intended to curb the ravages of yellow journalism could ever be enacted into law. Are not the means at hand in the interstate commerce law? That useful handmaid of the reforms that are palsied in state capitols, but are of vital importance to the welfare of the nation, might be invoked by a Congress awake to the present business of working a string of yellow journals planted across the country, at the centers of express-train traffic, so that the same mess of crime and scandal may be served twice a day to the larger part of the reading population of the country. And as the most conspicuous sensational newspapers depend to a large extent on a country-wide circulation, if a national law were made applicable to them, they would soon be foremost in urging state legislatures to place strictly local journals under similar restrictions.

And the appealing fairness of such a law—not like the "lex talionis" seeking retaliation, but forcing restitution, in the giving back of some of the aggrandized "liberty" of the press, to the despoiled private citizen.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS
EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with President Taft's message on efficiency and economy.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
President Taft, in his latest message to Congress, made clear the fact that efficiency and economy in the government service are impossible of separate con-

sideration. A mere cry for economy, or any effort to bring about economy through loss of efficiency, is not worth discussion. Excellence of service must not be sacrificed for the sake of lessening the drain on the treasury. Such a policy would be niggardliness and would merit public condemnation.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—Mr. Taft deserves high praise from the people who have to pay the bills for his efforts to diminish their burdens. His plea is for a sane management of the government's affairs, like that which is employed in the average private corporation. The private business concern which keeps out of the bankruptcy courts does this by making its outgo fall below its income. Mr. Taft is endeavoring to enforce this wise demand on the big corporation known as the United States government. Now let us see if Congress has the business sense and the courage to lend him a hand.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—There can be no doubt that the recommendations made to Congress by President Taft in his measure on economy and efficiency in the government service are sound and sensible. It takes about a billion dollars a year to pay all expenses of running the government, and it would be surprising indeed if ways and means could not be found for saving some of this money.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Mr. Taft is radical in his recommendations. He favors the utmost possible extension of the classified service, the abolition of spoils and pull, the divorce of government employees from politics in the job-hunting sense. He wants merit and tenure during good behavior. He would hail emancipation from "patronage" and rightly thinks every fit public servant should share his sentiments. He wants simplification all along the line and he advocates scientific budget making and other improvements which would save lots of time and money.

MANAGER wanted for large wagon works—A large wagon manufacturing company having influential backing, located southern states and manufacturing high-class truck, stake, express, laundry, delivery and business wagons, is looking for energetic, capable, progressive man to take entire charge of its plant and business as manager; applicants for the position must have had previous experience in the management of general superintendence of similar plants; good salary and attractive benefits; steady work, permanent. Address SOUTHERN TRUST CO., Houston, Tex.

CARETAKER for first-class farm in South Carolina, with 1000 acres, 1000 buildings; all products given caretaker. J. D. HARRY, box 72, Conway, S. C.

FOREMAN AND CUTTER wanted for small horse factory; steady work, permanent. J. MILLER & GLEASON, Newport News, Va.

MANAGER wanted for large wagon works—A large wagon manufacturing company having influential backing, located southern states and manufacturing high-class truck, stake, express, laundry, delivery and business wagons, is looking for energetic, capable, progressive man to take entire charge of its plant and business as manager; applicants for the position must have had previous experience in the management of general superintendence of similar plants; good salary and attractive benefits; steady work, permanent. Address SOUTHERN TRUST CO., Houston, Tex.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position; salary \$10.00. J. H. BOWEN, 11224 Euclid st., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKKEEPING or general office work by an experienced married man of 29. L. SPER, 2385 May st., Cincinnati, O.

CASHIER, NIGHT WATCHMAN—Mid-western man, wishes situation; experience, best references. J. H. SHULER, 915 Wrightwood ave., Chicago.

CHAUFFEUR (21) wants position; single; 3 years' experience; operates any car, and does repairing; first-class recommendations. AMBROSE F. LA TOUCHE, 4251 Wilcox ave., Chicago. Phone Kedzie 3550.

CLERK—Young man, 29, best references, wishes position. JAMES K. BUCK, 721 Jackson ave., Chicago.

AUTO REPAIR MAN—Position wanted as repair man or electrician; not afraid of hard work; can also drive automobiles. JACK PETTES, 3814 Ellis ave., Chicago.

CUSTOM TAILOR—Experienced cutter and tailor wishes position; 14 years' experience; reasonable salary. M. F. KELLER, 1000 N. High st., Columbus, O.

DRAFTSMAN—Position wanted in drafting room by young man of 23; 2 1/2 years' experience in architectural and mechanical drawing. SYDNEY SCOTT SMITH, 1080 N. High st., Columbus, O.

ELDERLY temperate man wishes light employment. ED. BUETTNER, New Baden, Ill.

FOREMAN, young man, technical college graduate and 8 years' machine shop experience, desires position as general housekeeper or superintendent of small manufacturing plant. FREDERICK L. PYLE, 6323 Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICIAN, young man, light, power or bell wireman; single (23); plenty of experience; technical training; temperate and sober. EDWIN E. IRWIN, 73 Jefferson st., Gary, Ind.

JOB PRESSER—Reliable man that can make ready position as assistant pressman; can feed pony, or would accept some other line of work. FRED H. LIND, 108 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.

LECTURER, travel, education or temperance, seeks employment, permanent or otherwise, highest references as to character and ability. C. C. LANNING, Salem, Ill.

MANAGER—Young man (35) with thorough knowledge of wholesale clothing business, 10 years' experience, 12 years in export business, with every responsibility except credit department; best of Chicago and Cincinnati references. F. R. WOODBURY, 274 Kompe Lane, Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE wishes position call on wholesale grocery trade; aggressive, successful, experienced business builder; unquestionable references. GEO. W. MILLS, 412 Vincennes ave., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Position wanted as all-around man in photograph gallery in Chicago. E. E. EVANS, 6920 Wentworth north ave., Chicago.

POSITION wanted, few hours daily, hours; small salary satisfactory. JAMES S. SCOTT, 35 E. 3d st., Cincinnati, O.

POSITION—YOUNG man, well educated, married, where business ability will be appreciated; best references; would go anywhere. J. H. MALLACE, 124 Commonwealth ave., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN (A), DECORATOR and stockbroker wishes position with good grocery firm in Texas or other mid-west; reference furnished. Address E. N. GRAM, Garden City, Kan.

SALESMAN of experience desires position to represent two or three good accounts for Cleveland and vicinity; best of references furnished; would accept salary paid on commission. J. J. NICHOLS, 3217 Prospect ave., Cleveland, O.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, steady, reliable, married man, desires position. JOHN A. WITZ, 63 E. 42d st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, translator and correspondent

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACME SCREW MACHINE HANDS wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 25

ALL-ROUND MAN wanted at once at Hood Farm; must be first-class milker and good teamster. Apply in person to W. H. RANNEY, Supt. Hood Farm, Derby, N. H. 25

ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS wanted in repair shop. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 25

ARCHITECT—Young architect wanted for work to be done early in May at Nahant; an old cottage improved and a new bath. Address MISS C. B. BATES, Nahant, Mass. 25

ASSISTANT wanted on poultry farm. A. WILLEY, Hadyne, Conn. 25

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS wanted (first-class), wages \$2.75-\$3.25 day. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

BILLING CLERK on typewriter wanted; must be rapid operator. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

BOOKKEEPERS (2) wanted. 250, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

BOOKKEEPER, experienced with construction company preferred; good salary. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

BOSS CARDER wanted, Howard and Bullough cards and speeders; married and temperate; \$21 week. C. H. Chisholm, Mr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 25

BOSS WEAVER wanted, Massachusetts mill; C. H. Chisholm, Mr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 25

BOY wanted, wholesale smallwares. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN wanted from the country to learn bookbinding; \$2.75 per week. Apply by letter only. ATLANTIC RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 25

CABINET MAKERS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

CARBON PAPER SALESMAN wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

CERIAL—Young man wanted to do light bookkeeping and general office work. A. SCHLINSKY, 246 Huntington ave., Boston. 25

COMMERCIAL COMPOSITOR wanted; familiar with business printing. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

COMPOSITOR wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 25

COMPOSITOR wanted, 80, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

DESIGNER wanted, first-class; Jacquard work; good weaver and manager of help; home and country. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

DESIGNER wanted, first-class; Jacquard work; good weaver and manager of help; home and country. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

DOUBLE SCORER wanted in West Lynn; \$12 up. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

DROP FORGER wanted; experienced man at drop forging; steady work; good wages; give full information. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

DYER wanted, Massachusetts mill; C. H. Chisholm, Mr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 25

ELIOT FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR (experienced) wanted; give full information of former experience. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

ENGINEER (2nd-class) wanted; \$20 week of 7 days of 10 hours. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

ENGINEER (2nd-class) wanted; 6 days; fine; out of town. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

ENGINEER (2nd-class), \$17.50, 7 days, in Randolph. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

FILING CLERK wanted, 80, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

FLOOR SALESMAN (wholesale) wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

FURNITURE TEAMSTER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS, \$10-\$14, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS wanted, understanding order; \$14-\$15, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

NIGERHEAD OPERATORS and pulling over operators wanted; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Conn. 25

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted, Charlestown and Watertown; \$8-\$10, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

PAPER CUTTER wanted; experienced man on power paper cutter on stationary paper; give full information of former experience. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

PIESMEN wanted who understand steel die plate and stamping press; man who can do general work around printing office preferred. CAPITAL CITY PRESS, Montpelier, Vt. 25

PRINTERS wanted at once—Cylinder pressmen, assistant stone mason and makeup; all-around man. CAPITAL CITY PRESS, Montpelier, Vt. 25

PULLERS over wanted; experienced; Rex machine; 12c doz.; in South Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

RUBBER SPREADER—Man, experienced, temperate and worker. Apply to ATLANTIC RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 25

SALESMAN wanted to sell high grade custom made machinery. Apply to R. BOYCE, 1302 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. 25

SALESMAN wanted, traveling stationery. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

SALESMAN wanted, experienced baker and confectioner's supplies. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

SALESMAN—Men's neckwear, calling on department stores. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

SAVAGE MAKER wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

SECOND HAND CARDER wanted, \$16 per week; one who understands Nesmith combbers; Massachusetts mill; C. H. Chisholm, Mr. Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 25

SECOND HAND CARDER wanted in cloth room mill; LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass. 25

SEMI SALESMAN (3) wanted, city and country. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

SLATER wanted, with tools in Malden; \$8-\$10, 10 hours. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

SLANER TENDER wanted, \$13 per week, 50 hours, with opportunity for promotion; apply by letter only. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

SOUTH END BOYS wanted, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER wanted, able to take pen dictation. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER—Young man wanted with large firm in Vermont; salary \$30 month. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

STOCKMAN—Wanted; wholesale shoe house, stockman with practical experience; good pay to right man; only those who can absolutely meet these requirements need apply. Apply only between 9 and 10 a. m. AL A. ROSENBERG & CO., 146 North St., Boston. 25

STOVE PLATE HOLDERS wanted; permanent every-day job for steady men; information of former experience. Address Y. M. C. A., Dept. 25, Springfield, Mass. 25

STUDENT wanted—Young man of refined taste, to take care of furnace, with other light duties of small hotel; comfortable home and wages. Address L. H. MOISE, 182 Valley st., Manchester, N. H. 25

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DESIGNER AND FOREMAN wanted, shirt waists; \$15, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

DRAFTER, experienced, on wash dresses; \$7-9, in Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

EXPERIENCED OPERATOR wanted on custom corsets; one who is used to making alterations. Apply FRANCIS L. THOMAS, 420 Boylston st., Boston. 25

FACTORY GIRLS, French and Polish, out of town, \$5 to start. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

FACTORY GIRLS, in Amesbury, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

FACTORY GIRLS, Polish, in Boston, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SINGER, refined picture show, in Cambridge. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

SKIRT FITTER wanted, experienced, tailored skirts. SOLOV-HINDS CO., 352 Boylston st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER wanted, temporary; BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Oliver; \$8-\$8.50, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER wanted, law exp.; \$15, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 25

STITCHER experienced on white cotton muslin; good wages; apply to ROSE MFG. CO., 61 Hanover st., Boston. 25

STITCHER, experienced, piece work; Jewish girls preferred. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY (17) desires position as machinist's helper or any other general position. ROBERT JAMES RITCHIE, 30 Randall st., Boston. 25

BOY (Italian), good moral character, speaks English fluently, desires position in insurance office; start small wages; best of references. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

BUTLER-HOUSEMAN, colored, wishes position in private family; references. M. GILLIAM, 20 Harwich st., Boston. 25

CARPENTER (22), single, residence Springfield; desires Massachusetts position; willing to go anywhere for good advancement. Mention No. 6633. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CARPENTER, age 22, single, residence Springfield, western Mass., preferred, but will go anywhere, good ref. and exp. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; experienced driver on foreign and American cars; 9 years' experience; thoroughly experienced. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR—All-around man on foreign and U. S. machines wishes position in private family; good wages; references. VAILLE, 615 Tremont st., Boston. 25

CHAUFFEUR—All-around man on foreign and U. S. machines wishes position in private family; good wages; references. VAILLE, 615 Tremont st., Boston. 25

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family; best references. SAUL INDELL, 60 Allston st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced man wishes position in private family or truck driving; best references. GEORGE ROSS, 1439 Center st., Newton Center, Mass. 25

CHAUFFEUR (Col.) experienced on car and truck; fair salary; single; no family; references. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family; careful driver, strictly temperate. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR AND COACHMAN (22), single, residence Boston; fair wages. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR AND GENERAL MAN (24), willing to make himself useful, residence Roxbury; fair wages. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR would like position driving pleasure car or truck; 5 years' experience; good wages; references. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHAUFFEUR wishes employment, experienced driver; willing to go anywhere; good wages; references. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHIEF, reliable middle-aged French American; hotel, restaurant, club; will go anywhere; wages moderate; references. M. GILLIAM, 20 Harwich st., Boston. 25

CHIEF and 1st-class meat cutter (48), married, residence Brookline; \$80 per mo.; unqualified experience and references. Mention 8663. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 25, 2600. 25

CHIEF

World's Latest Financial News

HESITATING TONE PLAINLY SEEN IN PRICE MOVEMENTS

Less Optimistic Feeling Entertained Is Reflected in Stock Market—East Boston Land a Local Feature

LONDON IS STEADY

Stocks opened weak on the New York Stock Exchange this morning. The pressure was not severe and stocks seemed to ease off from want of support more than anything else. There is less talk of a melon cutting by the Reading and some now think that there may not be such a distribution after all. In any event the sentiment is less optimistic and stocks reflect the feeling. St. Paul this morning was not influenced in the expected dividend reduction, but on the contrary moved up fractionally.

Business generally has shown a tendency to decline or mark time and with the numerous uncertainties prevailing and the expected political upheaval this year traders are inclined to move cautiously. The market which a short time ago was upward bound now presents a distinctly hesitating tendency. At the end of the first half hour this morning the market was stronger.

East Boston land showed some life on the Boston exchange. There was considerable trading in the stock and the price advanced accordingly. New England Telephone also had a good early advance.

After moderate gains had been made by the active stocks trading became very quiet. St. Paul opened up 1/8 at 108 1/2 and sold above 109. American Cotton Oil was strong. It opened up 1/4 at 49 1/2 and advanced more than a point before reading.

Gains of a good fraction to a point were made by Reading, Steel and Union Pacific.

On the local exchange East Boston Land continued in active demand. It opened up 1/4 at 14 1/2 and rose to 15 before midday. New England Telephone was up 1/2 at the opening at 160 1/2 and rose a point. North Butte was weak. The rest of the market was very quiet.

There was little change in quotations and the trading was exceedingly quiet in the afternoon. Union Pacific crossed 168 in New York. United Fruit was weak on the local exchange.

LONDON—The markets were listless but fairly steady at the closing of the official session. Home rails ended at top prices. The American department had a hard time with the exception of Reading. There was a good market for Canadian Pacific on the favorable earnings reported by the company. Foreign securities were tame and dealings in Chinese bonds are becoming nominal.

Mining shares closed heavy. Rio Tinto show a net loss of 1/4 per cent at 60 1/2.

Realizing sales took place in rubber stocks on the idea that heavy supplies of the staple now pending in the market may not be easily absorbed.

The Continental bourses are irregular.

| CHICAGO STOCKS | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Open | Ask |
| Amer Can com | 124 1/2 |
| do pf | 125 1/2 |
| Booth Fisheries com | 47 1/2 |
| do pf | 48 1/2 |
| Chicago City | 175 1/2 |
| Commonwealth Edison | 128 1/2 |
| Chicago Subway | 100 1/2 |
| do pf | 101 1/2 |
| Chicago Pneu Tool | 40 1/2 |
| Chicago Railways No 1 | 104 1/2 |
| do No 2 | 37 1/2 |
| do No 3 | 11 1/2 |
| do No 4 | 10 1/2 |
| Diamond Match | 100 1/2 |
| Illinois Brick | 50 1/2 |
| do pf | 51 1/2 |
| Chicago Light com | 20 1/2 |
| do pf | 21 1/2 |
| Chicago Elevated com | 36 1/2 |
| do pf | 37 1/2 |
| National Carbon com | 98 1/2 |
| do pf | 99 1/2 |
| Quaker Oats com | 118 1/2 |
| do pf | 119 1/2 |
| Amer Ship Building com | 40 1/2 |
| do pf | 41 1/2 |
| Seers, Roebuck & Co com | 142 1/2 |
| do pf | 143 1/2 |
| United Fruit com | 122 1/2 |
| do pf | 123 1/2 |
| West Stone Co | 11 1/2 |

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:
Friday, fair, continued cold tonight; Friday fair, slowly rising temperature; light northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

An area of high pressure central over the lake region is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the central and eastern sections. The disturbance that appeared on the Pacific coast yesterday morning has moved rapidly eastward and is now causing cloudy and unsettled weather with rising temperature between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 10 1/2 noon 16 1/2
2 p. m. 17 1/2
Average temperature yesterday, 27 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 26 Albany 26
Nantucket 26 Pittsburgh 26
New York 26 Chicago 26
Washington 26 Des Moines 26
Philadelphia 26 Denver 26
Jacksonville 26 St. Louis 26
San Francisco 26 Portland, Me. 26

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:05 High water
Sun sets 4:58 2:50 a. m., 3:17 p. m.
Length of day, 9:12

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| Open | High | Low | Last |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Allis-Chalmers | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Amalgamated | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Am Can | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Am Can pf | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Am Car Foundry | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Am Ice | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Am Smelter | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Am Sugar pf | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Am Writing Pa | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Anaconda | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya pf | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| At Coast Line | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Baldwin Loco | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Brooklyn T | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Union | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific | 231 1/2 | 231 1/2 | 231 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Chicago & Alton | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Chl & Alton pf | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Chl & St West | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Chl & St West pf | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Chino | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Con Southern 1st pf | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 |
| Corn Products | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Corn Products pf | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Denver | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Erie | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| Goldfield Con | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Gr Nor | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Gr Nor pf | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Harvester | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Harvester pf | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Int Paper | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Inter-Met | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pf | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pf Ext | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Int Pump | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Kan City So | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Kan City So pf | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Kan & Tex | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Laclede Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley | 164 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 164 1/2 |
| Mackay Cos | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Miami | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| M S P & S Ste M | 133 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 133 1/2 |
| Norfolk Pacific | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| N R of Mex 2d Pr | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Nat Lead | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Nevada Cons Cop | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| Northern Pacific | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Northern Am | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Pacific T & T | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Pitts C & S L | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Ray Cons Copper | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Reading | 156 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 156 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Rock Island pf | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| St L & S Ste Paul | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Sears Roebuck | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Southern Ry | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| St L & S Ste Paul | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Texas Company | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Third Ave W | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Toledo St L & W | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| United Ry Int Co | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Un Ry Inv pf | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |

| CHICAGO BOARD | |
|---------------|----------|
| Open | Ask |
| Wheat | 1.01 1/2 |
| May | 1.01 1/2 |
| July | 1.01 1/2 |
| Sept | 1.01 1/2 |
| Nov | 1.01 1/2 |
| Dec | 1.01 1/2 |
| Jan | 1.01 1/2 |
| Feb | 1.01 1/2 |
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| Sept | 1.01 1/2 |
| Oct | 1.01 1/2 |
| Nov | 1.01 1/2 |
| Dec | 1 |

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR

Average Monthly Surplus for Dividends Increases More Than Thirty Per Cent in the Last Three Years

GAS FOR HEATING

The combined net earnings of the subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas for the calendar year 1911 were \$2,400,458, compared with \$2,363,391 for 1910 and \$2,078,491 for 1909. The figures by months for the three years were as follows:

| | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | \$211,620 | \$213,931 | \$201,171 |
| February | 225,262 | 209,577 | 191,408 |
| March | 229,143 | 212,975 | 184,729 |
| April | 208,825 | 224,538 | 186,180 |
| May | 188,828 | 186,262 | 151,180 |
| June | 201,465 | 192,577 | 187,446 |
| July | 132,671 | 130,410 | 107,699 |
| August | 115,040 | 122,852 | 115,305 |
| September | 176,944 | 177,488 | 157,252 |
| October | 180,742 | 195,535 | 178,827 |
| November | 224,067 | 214,283 | 208,903 |
| December | 250,107 | 242,382 | 211,211 |

Total \$2,400,458 \$2,363,391 \$2,078,491

The average monthly surplus for dividends in 1911 was \$200,000, in 1910 \$197,000, in 1909 \$173,000, in 1908 \$152,000. The increase in three years has been nearly \$500,000 a month or over 30 per cent.

The preferred and common dividends of Massachusetts Gas call for \$2,000,000, leaving \$400,000 which may be carried to surplus account and put back into the properties. Deducting the \$1,000,000 preferred dividend from the total surplus applicable of \$2,400,000, leaves \$1,400,000 for the common stock, or 5.6 per cent earned on Massachusetts Gas common in 1911.

During the calendar year the earnings of New England Gas & Coke, East Boston Gas and Newton & Watertown Gas increased materially over 1909. New England Coal & Coke showed a heavy decrease. Boston Consolidated Gas and Citizens Gas Light of Quincy made about the same showing as for the previous year and the earnings of the Federal Coal and Coke and Boston Tow Boat contributed substantially to the totals for the first time.

The reason why the increase in 1911 over 1910 was not as great as that of 1910 over 1909 and 1909 over 1908 is directly traceable to the unfavorable condition of the coal trade. Not all of the coal handled by the coal companies is consumed by Massachusetts Gas in the manufacture of gas, but a great part of it is sold to railroads, mills, etc., and the closing down of the textile plants in New England has naturally reduced coal consumption. Federal Coal & Coke has also had difficulty in securing sufficient cars from the railroads to transport its output when there has been a demand for it.

It is expected that in normal times Federal Coal & Coke and the J. B. B. Coal Company will together have an output of over 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. As neither of these properties have been producing more than a small fraction of this amount, the net earnings of the combined subsidiary companies will increase rapidly when the full tonnage is on the market.

The combined net earnings applicable for dividends for the first half of the current fiscal year show only a trifling change from the figures of last year. This assures the earning of present dividends by a safe margin, but holds out little expectation of an increase on the common this year. The largest income is derived from dividends on Boston Consolidated Gas stock, which is now paying 9 per cent, and which has not as yet earned this full amount from its gas business, the profits having been increased by the profits on real estate sold which was no longer used in the business and which brought a higher price than its book value.

There has been a large demand for gas for heating purposes this winter, especially during the severe cold wave of a fortnight ago, and the Boston Consolidated Gas production during that period broke all previous records. The use of gas for heating and power is increasing under the campaign of education which President Richards is carrying on through advertising and by his staff of personal representatives and the development of new lighting fixtures has also increased the use of gas for that purpose.

From all these sources combined there is coming an increase in earnings which in the first six months of the year amounted to over \$30,000 for dividends. As Boston Consolidated Gas always earns more in the last six months than in the first, there is a good prospect that the deficit of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 which has been shown in the last two years will be completely wiped out and a small surplus shown above the 9 per cent dividend.

MOFFAT ROAD TO EXTEND

DENVER, Colo.—Financial arrangements have been completed for extending the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railroad (Moffat road) from Steamboat Springs, Colo., to Salt Lake City.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated, 2; Tel. 3 and 2; Steel common, 1 and 2; Union Pacific, 2; North Butte, 3; Chino, 3; East Boston Land, flat.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 25)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—J. W. Emery, Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—J. J. Hauser, U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co., Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Hale of S. Hale & Sons, Adams.
Birmingham, N. Y.—J. G. Burns, U. S.
Chicago, E. P. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 106 Essex st.
Cincinnati, O.—A. S. Culter of Culter & Seig, 116.
Cincinnati, O.—Geo. Schott of Schott Shoe Co., Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—Mr. Strecker of Smith Cason Co., Essex.
Cleveland, O.—Fred Roth of Whitney, Wheel & Co., Youngs.
Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co., Tour.
Davenport, Ia.—Mr. Price of Star Shoe Co., Essex.
Denver, Col.—H. C. Burnham, Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—C. A. Hirsch and S. Ullman, Essex.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle, U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—T. E. Welch, U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. E. Crowder of Cooper, Crowder Shoe Co., Brew.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Hayes, Hanson & Co., Lenox.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Erwin Phillips of Stewart-Jones Shoe Co., Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. M. O'Connell of Mammoth Shoe Store, Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Stanley Norris of Mose, Patrick & Walker, Brew.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng, Thalheimer & Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goodie of Craddock, Terry & So., Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Bensley of Bensley Shoe Co., Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., Lenox.
Milwaukee, Wis.—R. N. Pitcher of Pitcher Shoe Co., Parker.
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co., U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—D. T. Patten of Fireman-Patterson Shoe Co., Lenox.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. R. Hathaway, U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. T. Hollis of Hollis, Son & Co., Brun.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. and E. Murray of Murray, Hubbell & Co., Brun.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen of Levy & U. S.
New Orleans, La.—C. M. Kellier of Kellier Bros., Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—Ed. Levy of A. Schwartz & Son, Essex.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. and A. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tour.
New York, N. Y.—J. Glick, Essex.
Ogden, Utah—G. W. McCune of J. S. Sweeney & Son, Co., Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—G. H. Hinkle of Brundage Co., Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. T. Anthony of E. T. Anthony Shoe Co., S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of J. F. Grieb & Sons, Adams.
Philadelphia, Pa.—R. Metzger, U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. H. Hillgren of J. Hillgren & Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. B. B. B. of H. Saloman & Co., Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Aug. Buch, U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co., Adams.
Portland, Ore.—C. J. Mettler of Pithian Barker Shoe Co., Adams.
Portland, Ore.—J. A. Dougherty of Dougherty Shoe Co., Tour.
Richmond, Va.—J. A. Stein, Adams.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoag of Roberts & Hoag, Parker.
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wingo, Elliott & Crump, Parker.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Ben Davis, Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co., 135 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. Derrham of Buckingham & Hecht, 130 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. C. Cohnreih of Friedman & Cohnreih, Brew.
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Teasdale Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—S. Lifitz, U. S.
Tulsa, Okla.—E. G. Galt of Bowe-Galt Shoe Co., Tour.
Washington, D. C.—E. Hahn of W. E. Hahn & Co., Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—L. V. Marks of L. V. Marks & Co., 130 Lincoln st.
Cincinnati, O.—J. J. Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co., 207 Essex st.
Conway, Mass.—C. F. Dewolf, U. S.
Holland, Mich.—E. Telling and Fred Titt of Holland Shoe Co.
Marion, Ind.—J. W. Little of Marion Shoe Co., U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—John Shannahan of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.
Portland, Me.—D. Sterling of Portland Shoe Co., U. S.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co., U. S.
Richmond, Me.—G. A. Hawkes, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—F. Miller, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Rand of Roberts Johnson & Rand, Tour.

DIVIDENDS

The Consolidated Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

Butler Bros. of Chicago have declared the annual dividend of 10 per cent and the customary extra of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

The Casco Co. of America has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 10.

The Hood Rubber Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The directors of the Boston Manufacturing Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$2 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

The Commercial Trust Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 31. This places the stock, which was formerly on a 14 per cent basis, on a 16 per cent basis.

The Electric Bond & Share Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and 2 per cent on its common stock. The preferred is payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 25; reopen Feb. 2. Common is payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 25. Fall River mill companies have taken dividend action as follows: The Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, its usual rate, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 24. The Seneca Mill Co. passed its regular dividend for the fifth consecutive quarter. Its last dividend was 1 per cent and its usual rate has been 1 1/2 per cent quarterly. The Sagamore Manufacturing Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, its third successive dividend of that rate. Its usual dividend has been 2 per cent a quarter. The dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 24.

EQUIPMENT TRUST
CERTIFICATES OF
BALTIMORE & OHIO

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has sold \$10,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2 per cent equipment trust certificates to well known banking houses.

Grand Trust Company, Philadelphia, is trustee. The issue matures 10 per cent annually from Feb. 1, 1913, to Feb. 1, 1922.

The certificates are to reimburse the company's treasury in part for money expended from earnings on equipment and improvements during the past two years.

About 18 months ago the Baltimore & Ohio raised \$50,000,000 on three-year notes to put the property in first-class physical condition. A large part of this money has been expended in the manner prescribed and heavy additional amounts from current earnings.

Expenditures for the last six months of the current fiscal year ending June 30 next will also be on a liberal scale. Believing that prices were at lowest ebb, the company a few weeks ago ordered 8000 new freight cars for 1912 delivery. This additional rolling stock is not actually needed at present, but the management believed it wise to take advantage of low prices and make provision for future needs. The order for 8000 new cars could not now be duplicated by within \$50 to \$100 per car of the price obtained by Baltimore & Ohio.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is in no special need of funds, but the management deems it prudent to keep the treasury fat, and feels justified in doing it by the sale of car trust certificates on the favorable terms that have been obtained. The company has no car certificates out at present.

Baltimore & Ohio feels perfectly easy about meeting the annual payment of \$1,000,000 required on the \$10,000,000 equipment issue. This could easily be done, if necessary, by drawing against the depreciation account, which is recruited at the extremely liberal rate of \$250,000 per month from current earnings, a total allowance of \$3,000,000 a year for depreciation. If there were any urgency about it the entire issue could be paid off in less than five years, solely with appropriations from the depreciation account surplus. Of course nothing of that kind is in contemplation.

THE SITUATION
AT PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH—Shipments from mills and furnaces are very satisfactory and if schedules for shipments are maintained throughout the remainder of the year, January will surpass most other months of the last two years by an extremely heavy tonnage.

Pig iron makers have about all the work they can handle in orders and their output tonnages are extremely large. All capacities of furnaces in this district are being taxed with the exception of a few blown out for repairs or banked.

Several large sales of iron were reported during the last week, none, however, effecting prices asked by furnace operators.

Car buying by railroads has put local plate market on a firm footing and has made it possible for some large plate makers to turn down business where they did not consider the source worthy of expending any time to land the contracts.

CHICAGO MONEY
RATES ARE EASY

CHICAGO—A good deal of first-class commercial paper went at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent the end of last week, with borrowing demand as dull as ever, and deposit increases accumulating rapidly. Some of the largest banks have recovered fully half deposits they lost after the recent high level was reached. That is not what they expected a few weeks ago. One bank gained \$10,000,000 the last three weeks, mostly from the country. Bankers who talked optimistically a month ago now predict little improvement in general business before spring.

Money is even easier than a week ago. Rates range quotably from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent, with considerable of the best paper at 3 1/2 per cent, whereas less than a fortnight ago the minimum was 4 per cent. Some note brokers report less than 25 per cent of usual holdings. Country banks have been fairly good buyers at 4 per cent. Counter rates are 4 1/2 to 5 per cent and collateral of the best kind takes 4 per cent.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—The local refined sugar market was unchanged at the lower quotations established yesterday. The raw sugar market is unchanged. London beets steady, January and February 15 1/2 unchanged, May 15 1/2 6d up 3/4. European visible supply is 2,810,000 tons against 3,788,000 tons last year.

BOY PULLED FROM POND

William Robinson, a son of Thomas Robinson, town clerk of Arlington, pulled Edward Keefe of 18 Moore place, Arlington, from the waters of Spy pond yesterday.

ROCK ISLAND
BOND ISSUE
SUBSCRIPTIONS

Speyer & Co. are offering for public subscription, at 97 1/2 and interest, the unsold balance of the \$20,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway 20-year 5 per cent gold debentures, recently purchased by them. The larger part has been privately placed here and in Europe. Subscriptions are being received in Boston by Blodgett & Co.

The debentures are a direct obligation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company (the old company) which was formed in 1880 and has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its stock. Since 1899 not less than 5 per cent per annum has been paid. The average surplus of the railway company for the past five years amounted to about \$6,000,000, equal to about six times the interest charges on the \$20,000,000 debentures, had same been outstanding.

The entire issue, but not any part thereof, is to be redeemable at the option of the company at any time at 105 and interest on 60 days' previous notice.

NEW YORK—At the office of Speyer & Co. it is stated that advance applications for the unsold balance of the Rock Island 5 per cent debentures are coming in very satisfactorily both from individuals and institutions in New York and other cities.

The subscription closes on Monday next.

WHEAT TRADE
CONTINUES DULL

CHICAGO—Wheat continues dull because its control is in a few strong hands and there is no big bear. Armour and Lichstein seem satisfied to hold on a while longer and let the trade get accustomed to the \$1 basis. Apart from temporary bullish influences that develop abroad, there is not much in the foreign outlook to encourage them. Domestic milling demands tend to improve slowly and millers are benefited by concessions made to them on immediate shipments.

In the meantime the new crop prospects in the Southwest have been improved by snowfall and primary receipts have increased. Last week's primary market arrivals were nearly 1,000,000 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

Wheat is cheapest in the East, which would not be the case if the cereal were on an ordinary basis of supply and demand.

A REPORT ON
COTTON SUPPLY

WASHINGTON—According to a cotton report issued by the census bureau today, 14,947,088 bales is estimated as the supply for the four months' period ending Dec. 31.

Stocks at the beginning of the period were 1,375,031; ginnings, 13,545,793, and imports 26,334. Distribution was: Exports, 5,350,304 bales; consumption, 1,637,198; stocks, close of December, 7,959,586.

Segregation of stocks held Dec. 31 was: Manufacturers, 1,331,096; independent warehouses, 3,675,783; elsewhere, 2,952,207 bales.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

| ATLANTIC | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| December | Gross operating revenue | \$9,198,975 |
| | Operating expenses | 6,335,006 |
| | Net revenue | 2,863,969 |
| | Taxes | 313,309 |
| | Operating income | 2,550,660 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$45,536,753 |
| | Operating expenses | 30,332,172 |
| | Net revenue | 15,204,581 |
| | Taxes | 1,605,587 |
| | Operating income | 13,598,994 |

| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Third week January | Gross operating revenue | \$480,229 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$1,921,324 |
| | Operating income | \$471,805 |

| CANADIAN NORTHERN | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| December | Gross earnings | \$1,831,401 |
| | Net earnings | 503,800 |
| From July 1 | Gross earnings | 10,334,700 |
| | Net earnings | 2,945,100 |

| SOUTHERN RAILWAY | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| December | Gross operating revenue | \$5,607,472 |
| | Operating expenses | 2,607,024 |
| | Net revenue | 3,000,448 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | 1,781,194 |
| | Operating revenue | 1,204,516 |
| | Operating expenses | 1,027,280 |
| | Operating income | 1,787,303 |

| CANADIAN PACIFIC | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Third week January | Gross operating revenue | \$1,503,000 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$6,332,494 |
| | Operating income | \$782,127 |

| CANADIAN NORTHERN | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Third week January | Gross operating revenue | \$249,300 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$1,114,000 |
| | Operating income | \$250,000 |

| TEXAS & PACIFIC | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Third week January | Gross operating revenue | \$288,393 |
| From Jan. 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$1,141,403 |
| | Operating income | \$21,415 |

| INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Third week January | Gross operating revenue | \$170,000 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | \$6,000,403 |
| | Operating income | \$17,478 |

| ANN ARBOR | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Second week January | Gross operating revenue | \$30,547 |
| From July 1 | Gross operating revenue | 1,272,385 |
| | Operating income | 108,638 |

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The Bank of England weekly statement follows:

| Increase | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total reserve | \$28,082,000 | \$270,000 |
| Circulation | \$7,810,000 | \$234,000 |
| Deposits | \$8,012,000 | \$77,000 |
| Other securities | \$2,977,000 | \$1,312,000 |
| Other deposits | \$9,213,000 | \$394,000 |
| Public deposits | \$19,557,000 | \$2,764,000 |
| Government securities | \$15,270,000 | |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 48.70 per cent against 48.90 last week and compares with an advance from 48.70 to 51 1/2 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were \$254,240,000, against \$244,300,000 last week and \$254,301,000 in this week last year.

SOME SLACKENING
IS NOTED IN NEW
BUYING OF STEEL

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: A falling off in new buying is indicated by reports from the leading steel markets. This is not considered traceable to the introduction of the new tariff bill, with its 50 per cent average reduction in iron and steel duties; partly because the reaction from the heavy buying in December was already in evidence. There is also the belief that the bill will not become a law in its present form and is to be considered as another of the political influences whose effect has been evident in the iron trade for some months.

Our Pittsburgh report indicate that, in addition to the slackening in new orders, a factor there is that specifications lately have not been up to expectations. February developments will give more light on the real bearing and significance of this condition however than is obtainable now.

The prolonged negotiations over the Pennsylvania railroad's order for rails is due largely to the old question of discard from the top of the ingot, which reduces itself again to an issue of price. The note sounded by the Steel corporation's president at Washington on the danger in the present high carbon demands of the railroads has directed attention sharply to a very important phase of the rail situation. Actual rail orders are light. In the past week the Erie's contract for 30,000 tons has come out, and the Lackawanna has informally placed 20,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons go to Buffalo.

Vessel work is of interest in the lull in railroad buying. In eastern markets 60,000 tons of plates and shapes are being figured on for pending vessel contracts, including the two battleships just awarded. On the lakes a welcome addition to bookings is a contract with the American Shipbuilding Company for two 600-foot freighters for the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, for delivery in late summer.

An advance of \$1 a ton in wire products announced by an independent Pittsburgh company, effective Jan. 22, has been followed by other producers. This brings wire nails to \$1.60 and fence wire to \$1.40. The chief effect will be to expedite specifications, as large contracts exist at \$1.50 for wire nails and a smaller amount at \$1.55.

On plates and plain structural material, which are taken as the gauge of the market for heavier products, prices show some variations. In central western markets plates are weaker than shapes, though ordinary business in both is done at 1 1/2c. Pittsburgh.

In the pig iron market evidence is accumulating that the buying of November and early December provided many consumers with all the iron they will want in the first half of the year, and it is evident that, with the increase in merchant furnace output, the supply of iron in the next few months will be ample. Some signs of weakness appear in the market for steel making iron, particularly on Bessemer and basic in the Pittsburgh district.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Quotations for bar silver at both London and New York are highest reached in nearly four years.

A Constantinople special says that a loan of \$7,500,000 has been made to the Turkish government by the National Bank and the Salonika Bank.

The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad will construct its southern terminus at Dallas, Tex. Main line is now 255 miles long, between Wagoner and Denison.

The Diamond Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburgh will take over 1200 acres of coal lands owned by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Charleroi, Pa.; \$1,250,000 is involved in the transaction.

Bids were submitted Wednesday on 10,000 tons of structural steel for a large number of railroads and building projects throughout the country. There were no individual orders in excess of 2500 tons.

In 1911 Louisiana produced about 300,000 tons of sugar or 10 per cent of total consumption of the United States. It is estimated the state has 9,000,000 acres of swamp lands all capable of being drained and converted into immensely valuable sugar properties. At present one third of the area of the state is given over to sugar cane growing.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot £62 2s 6d, futures £62 18s 9d. Market steady. Sales spot 300 tons, futures, 700 tons. Spot off 1s 3d, futures off 1s 3d. Pig tin strong; spot £194 up 12d, futures £192 up 11 1/2d. Best selected copper £66 10s. Spanish pig lead off 1s 3d to £15 12s 6d. Spelter up 2s 6d at £26 12s 6d. Cleveland warrants 49s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 4 1/2c. Cambria Steel 44, Electric Co. of Am. 12 1/2c. Gen. Asphalt pfd 72, Lehigh Nav. tru. 90, Lehigh Valley 82, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 101, Philadelphia Co. 51 1/2c. Philadelphia Co. pfd 44 1/2c. Philadelphia Elect. 18 1/2c. Philadelphia Phil. T. 23 1/2c. Philadelphia Tract. 85, Union Tract. 51 1/2c. United Gas Imp. 88 1/2c.

The Public Service
Corporation Bond

Bonds of Public Service Corporations meeting the requirements of the Harris organization have proven satisfactory investments.</

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ROMAN ROADS BUILT
ACROSS LONDON ARE
SUBJECT OF LECTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A lecture on "Roman Roads Through London" was recently delivered before the members of the British Archaeological Association by Reginald A. Smith, of the British Museum. The Romans, he said, were great road builders, and they preferred straight lines, which could be seen by fire signals at night. One of their roads crossed Shooter's hill, grazed the river at Deptford, and shot across the Thames at Westminster to Hyde Park corner. Another Roman way ran down Edgware road and joined the line at Hyde Park corner, which he believed to have been a milestone in British history for generations.

There was another line from Edmon-ton, which crossed between the Tower and the modern customs house, and yet another from Stratford and Old Ford to Holborn bridge.

Until 1822 there was visible just within the boundary of the park near the marble arch, a stone where deserters from the army met their fate. This stone, he believed, was a Roman milestone which marked the crossing of two Roman roads. It corresponded to the well-known London stone in Cannon street, which also was at the angle of two Roman roads. No trace of the stone in the park could be found today, and he believed that it must have been blown up at the time of the erection of the marble arch.

RUSSIA DENIES
SECRET PLEDGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—Certain reports emanating from German sources having been circulated to the effect that a secret clause exists in the Potsdam agreement by which Russia is alleged to be under the obligation to support an advantageous German railway concession in Persia in the event of the realization of the Trans-Persian railway project, a categorical denial has been issued by the Russian foreign office as to the existence of such a clause.

MANY FISH REACH LONDON
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At Billingsgate market, during the month of December, the weight of fish delivered was 16,950 tons, of which 12,297 tons arrived by land and 4,653 by water.

FANTASTIC HIGH HATS MARK
NATIVE DANCERS IN PAPUAStanisforth Smith, Administrator of Country, Describes in
London Quaint Ceremonial of Tribes in the Hinter-
land Where He Amassed Many Experiences

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Stanisforth Smith, administrator and Lieutenant-Governor of the territory of Papua, has arrived in London. This gentleman has been lost in the country which he helps to govern for the last four months. He is to address the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of his travels with an expedition into the interior of the country.

Stanisforth Smith has many strange stories to tell, both with regard to the customs of the natives of the hinterland and also of the wonderful adventures which he has encountered by the way. On one occasion a raft on which his party were trying to cross a stream was swept down the rapids for a distance of 120 miles. Here it was upset and the provisions were lost, but the party themselves scrambled ashore.

The natives of Papua have succeeded

in out-doing all the fashions of the world in their choice of headgear. When engaged in ceremonial dances they wear hats which, according to his calculations, cannot be less than 6 feet to 8 feet in height. These are gorgeous in color and fantastic in design. They are adorned with all gay things that they pick up, from shells to tusks, from bird of paradise plumes to pieces of colored fiber pulled from the trees.

In answer to a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who obtained an interview with Stanisforth Smith, he said, "some of these head-dresses are heirlooms handed down from father to son, they would not sell them at any price." He went on to affirm that wherever there are colonists there is absolutely no cannibalism and no ordinary resident or settler would ever come across such a thing.

MANCHESTER, ENG.,
EXPORTS LISTED

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In the monthly report of Church Howe, U. S. consul, on the declared exports for the United States and Philippines from the Manchester consular district, the following articles showed an increase in December, 1911, over December, 1910.

Carpets and rugs, colors and dye stuffs, cotton (American), cotton velvets, lace, nets, etc., leather, etc., and linens.

The following articles fell off for last December: Balata and other belting, chemicals, cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs, cotton piece goods, cotton yarn and thread, hats, glassware, etc., handkerchiefs, iron, machinery, paper, rags and paper stock, tin sheets, etc.

The total value of the declared exports for December, 1911, was £349,142 12s 3d, against £406,807 18s 4d in the same month in 1910.

TRAMPS GUESTS AT THEATER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the Court theater, where "The Great Gay Road" is being acted, 200 tramps were entertained at an afternoon performance of the play. Mr. Gallon's comedy deals with the life of the road, hence the invitation to men of this particular profession.

KING MANUEL AIDS
ROYALIST CAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON—It is stated here that King Manuel has himself subscribed £40,000 to the royalist cause. This sum is partly the result of subscriptions collected by his majesty. An account of the royalist funds has lately been circulated by Senhor Alvaro Pileiro Chagas, as the result of a rumor to the effect that some of the money has been diverted to personal purpose by some royalists on the frontier.

MEMORIAL MODELS SOON READY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—About the middle of February designs and models will be ready for the consideration of the King Edward memorial committee. The models will show the whole plan of the memorial, which is to be placed at the top of the Broad Walk in the Green Park. Betram Mackennal is the sculptor and W. E. Latyons the architect.

M. LE BARGY RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—M. Le Bargy, the well-known actor, has resigned his membership of the Comedie Francaise. His creation of the role of Chantecler gave him, when M. Rostand's much-advertised play was produced, a world-wide notoriety.

"ALL HEARTS WON"
BY KING AND QUEEN
DECLARES JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The departure of the King and Queen from Calcutta took to a great extent of the features which had attended their arrival.

After taking leave of a number of officials at government house their majesties drove in state to Prinsep's Ghat through streets lined with troops and thronged by cheering crowds. Here, as on the previous occasion, the amphitheater which had been specially erected was crowded with the leading inhabitants, both British and Indian.

In front of the amphitheater was a crimson canopy, under which the King-Emperor, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, and the Queen-Empress, in a blue dress with a white feathered hat, took up their position while an address was read by the vice-president of the Bengal legislative council.

In his reply King George said how touched both he and Queen Mary had been by the warmth of their reception, and they would never forget the scenes they had witnessed nor could they have had a more welcome parting gift than the enthusiasm everywhere displayed.

Then their majesties proceeded on board the steamer Howrah, which, escorted as before by ferry steamers, moved up the river past the gaily decorated vessels and through a continuous storm of cheering. At Howrah the royal party stepped ashore and proceeded to the railway station, whence, after numerous farewells, they left en route for Bombay.

In reviewing the results of the royal visit the Englishman of Calcutta, states that the King and Queen have won all hearts during their visit, which has had the effect of bringing together all classes in a common bond and stilling many bitternesses and controversies.

QUEENSLAND SENDS EXHIBITS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus.—The agricultural department is making a collection of products to increase the supply of exhibits at the disposal of the agent general. The products to be sent will include samples of this season's wheats, grasses, etc. At the request of the commonwealth government, material for an exhibit is also being sent to the high commissioner in London.

NEW ZEALAND'S COAL YIELD
PASSES 2,000,000 TONS MARK

(Copyright by Government Immigration and Tourist Bureau)

Wairua geyser, New Zealand, showing wonderful spectacle
enjoyed by tourists in the dominion

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The output of minerals for the year shows a slight decrease, but this is balanced by a large increase in the production of coal, so that the total value of the output of the underground wealth of the dominion shows an increase for the year.

The decrease in the production of gold and silver is largely attributable to the restricted operations of the Waikoi Gold Mining Company, but it is hoped that this check is only temporary, and that when cheap power from the Horahora falls is available the company will be in a position to profitably treat low-grade ores which at present are of no value. Most of the Australian states also show decreases in the gold yield.

There is every justification for regarding the future of mining in New Zealand with confidence and recording the conviction that with fair encouragement in the work of development an even more prosperous era than the industry has yet experienced is coming.

One mineral that shows a large increase in production is scheelite, which is being actively mined in central Otago also in the Waiau valley in the Marlborough district. The driving of the deep-level and cross-cut at Thames is being actively carried on and the striking good prospects in the course of the work encourages the hope that the favorable anticipations will be realized.

The production of coal continues to increase, and for the first time in the history of the dominion the 2,000,000 tons mark has been passed, a total of 2,197,362 tons having been produced against 1,911,447 tons in the previous year.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR
DELEGATES OPPOSE
UNIFICATION PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Aus.—The chief resolutions carried by the interstate labor conference, which has just concluded its sittings here, affirmed the principle of international arbitration and of a general limitation of armaments; urged commonwealth ownership of steamers equipped for cold storage; advocated the submission to another referendum at the next general election of the questions rejected at the referendum of last April; and demanded the amendment of the defense act in such a way as to make it clear that nobody enrolled in the citizen forces should be compelled to bear arms against workmen engaged in industrial disputes.

With regard to the third of these resolutions it will be remembered that the questions on which the referendum was taken were (1) whether the federal arbitration court should be the supreme court of appeal in industrial matters throughout the commonwealth; and (2) whether Parliament should be allowed to nationalize any industry which both houses had declared to be a monopoly.

Among the resolutions rejected by the recent conference was one, in favor of the unification of Australia instead of federation, and another urging that questions submitted to a referendum might be decided by a majority of the electors without a majority of the states.

NEW ZEALAND'S
EXPORTS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The department of agriculture, commerce and tourists announce that shipments to London of New Zealand produce have been made as follows:

Steamer Remuera, 24,250 carcasses mutton, 13,250 carcasses lamb, 53,000 boxes butter, 10,250 crates cheese, 128 tons hemp, 7125 bales wool, 1650 boxes gum.

Steamer Kaikoura, 14,400 carcasses mutton, 7900 carcasses lamb, 320 quarters beef, 521 boxes butter, 14,900 crates cheese, 2200 tons hemp, 13,300 bales wool, 4350 crates rabbits.

AVIATOR CIRCLES OVER FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

WEYMOUTH, Eng.—Lieut. Spence Grey has started a series of flights in the neighborhood of Weymouth. Leaving the quarters at Loddmoor, he circled several times over the battleships and cruisers of the home fleet, receiving a big ovation from both officers and men.

TOLL GATE WILL PASS

(Special to the Monitor)

HORSEY, Eng.—On the main road from Peterborough to Whittlesey there exists a toll gate, one of the few remaining in the country. This gate, which is at Horsey, is now to be done away with, the local authorities having contributed £1000 for the redemption of the toll.

HOSIERY FACTORIES BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Nottingham hosiery factories are now working at high pressure and there is difficulty in getting sufficient labor.

WHOLE OF FRENCH NATION RELIEVED AS MINISTRY
FALLS, DISCREDITED, AMID GRAVE REVELATIONS

The passing of the Caillaux ministry in France as the result of a condition of national government without parallel is reviewed for Monitor readers graphically and with the detailed clearness of the close onlooker.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The recent resignation of M. de Selves, minister of foreign affairs, which took place in such dramatic circumstances, was followed within 24 hours by the fall of the Caillaux ministry. Almost superhuman efforts were made to keep it going a little longer, but it was utterly discredited in the eyes of the public, and its dissolution has brought a general sense of relief from the state of tension caused by a condition of national government without parallel.

It will be remembered that prior to the holidays the Senate committee, appointed to examine the Franco-German treaty, drew forth in the course of their investigations a series of statements from M. de Selves, M. Caillaux, M. Monis and M. Cruppi so serious and so conflicting a character as to excite the gravest suspicion.

Appeal Called Maneuver

These revelations, an account of which has already been given in these columns, could not at the time be further pursued, owing to the request of the premier for an adjournment, on the grounds that the ministers could not, in view of the urgency of other public business, continue to attend before the committee: a reason that was considered as merely a maneuver to gain time.

When after the holidays the committee reassembled, it was evident that they were strung up to a high degree of tension. At the very first sitting, further revelations ensued, upon which some of the members decided to make short work of what could only be regarded as an extremely discreditable state of things.

M. de Selves was immediately called upon to give an account of the negotiations that took place between the date of the sending of the Panther to Agadir and Nov. 4, the date of the signing of the treaty itself.

Following this, M. Pichon, a former minister of foreign affairs, raised a number of questions, with a view of eliciting the reason why the Franco-German Trading Company scheme, known as the

N'Goko Sangha Syndicate, had been abandoned, as had also the Kongo-Cameroun railways.

Insinuation Pointed

The underlying insinuation, which was almost pointed enough to amount to an accusation, was that when M. Caillaux was minister of finance in the Monis cabinet, he carried on through unofficial agents secret negotiations between Paris and Berlin without the knowledge of the then premier, M. Monis, or of the cabinet as a body, and even outside the knowledge of the foreign office department.

Further, that during the present ministry the minister of foreign affairs and the President of the republic had been kept in the dark as to the real negotiations that were being conducted through M. Caillaux, as premier, with Germany.

An explanation was unavoidable and the premier rose to reply. He gave first an account of the visits of M. Fonder, the French concessionaire in the Kongo, to Berlin, explaining these, however, in a manner that entirely failed to satisfy the committee, who happened to be better informed than he imagined on the subject of these negotiations.

Honor Is Pledged

M. Caillaux finished his speech by referring to the fact that more than once, both in the public press and elsewhere, statements had been made which had cast serious reflections upon himself and that against these it was his duty to protest, adding that he took that opportunity of stating on his word of honor that never at any period during the negotiations with Germany had he employed any intermediaries, or acted apart from the minister of foreign affairs, to whom alone he fully recognized belonged the right to conduct these negotiations.

This solemn declaration, which was evidently premeditated, was nevertheless received by the whole of the committee, who were au courant with the real facts, in profound silence, which was abruptly broken by M. Clemenceau saying that he must, in view of the statement just made, himself ask a question of the minister of foreign affairs.

Question Direct

He asked if there were not in existence documents in which the French ambassador in Berlin, M. Cambon, had made a number of complaints of the interference by certain persons in the diplomatic negotiations which he had been officially con-

ducting, and also whether M. de Selves himself did not know as a fact that negotiations had been conducted behind the ambassador's back by private emissaries.

Shorn of parliamentary phraseology, M. Clemenceau's question was simply, who was telling the truth and who was lying? Every eye looked to M. de Selves, but he made no effort whatever to reply, and when M. Caillaux rose in his stead, M. Clemenceau quickly intervened with the remark that he had not addressed his question to the premier but to the minister of foreign affairs.

Finally M. de Selves himself rose, and, laboring under deep emotion, said, "I ask the committee not to compel me to answer this question. I am torn in pieces between the need to speak the truth and the duty imposed upon me by my office."

Accusation Pushed

M. Clemenceau replied that the minister's answer did not satisfy him; it could not possibly satisfy any man to whom assurances had been made to the contrary, such as, in fact, M. de Selves had made to him, and which had been quite untruthful.

Turning to the chairman, he added that the minister had been to him on three different occasions and told him the exact contrary of what they had just heard.

The committee were stupefied by this direct and severe accusation. There is no parallel record in France of a premier and his minister of foreign affairs so flatly contradicting one another on a matter of such vital national importance.

At this point the excitement was so great as to necessitate an adjournment, and M. Caillaux, M. de Selves and M. Clemenceau retired into a private room where they remained upwards of half an hour. During this interview M. Clemenceau specifically repeated the statement that had, he said, been made to him by M. de Selves on various occasions, and these were followed, it is reported, by some very plain speaking on his part upon the absolutely reckless conduct of certain responsible persons.

Minister Resigns

Shortly after this M. Caillaux reentered the committee room and announced briefly that M. de Selves had resigned. The premier and his friend, M. Messimy, the minister war, then went off in post haste to see M. Delcasse, after which they convened a meeting of the cabinet, which lasted from 3:30 to midnight. The announcement was subsequently

made that M. Delcasse had been offered and had accepted the post of minister of foreign affairs, the general high esteem in which he is held by all parties seeming to indicate that in this way it might be possible to continue the ministry, at least for a short time longer. It was thought that it would be a comparatively easy thing to find a minister of the navy to fill the post vacated by M. Delcasse, but this proved later on an impossible task.

Post Is Refused

The post was first offered to Admiral Germinet, but it was so frequently discovered that powerful influence had been brought to bear to dissuade him from accepting it, and at the cabinet meeting next day it was announced that he had refused. The post was then offered to M. Raymond Poincare, with the same result.

Several other names were proposed, including Admiral Auvart and M. Clemenceau, and finally M. Messimy proposed M. Pierre Baudin and M. Besnard. The former was pressed to accept, but he also finally refused.

An official announcement followed to the effect that, in view of the difficulties encountered in filling the office of minister of the navy, and in consideration of the fact that it was imperative that it be filled immediately, M. Caillaux did not feel able to assume the responsibilities of power any longer.

Inquiry to Go On

The Senate committee will continue its endeavor to discover how it was that M. Cambon was ignorant, at the time when he had the interviews with the German minister of foreign affairs, that M. Kissinger, of the negotiations that had taken place with reference to the Kongo; also who it is that is responsible for the loss of 100,000 square miles of French territory in the Kongo, since M. de Selves disclaims all share in the matter.

Referring to the situation, the Debats declares that M. Caillaux has upset on French policy in Morocco, in Spain, and in Europe. He was not more than minister of finance in the Monis Cabinet when he began to interfere in the negotiations between the French and German governments.

According to certain documents it is easily proved, the Debats explains, that under the Monis ministry M. Caillaux, minister of finance, and M. Messimy, colonial minister, had opened negotiations with Germany by means of secret agents. On the pretext of granting rail-

way concessions to a German syndicate MM. Caillaux and Messimy proposed to hand over to Germany the whole of the basin of the Sangha, the whole of the basin of the Ubanghi and the whole of the basin of the Chari; that is to say, the whole of French Central Africa.

Letter Is Cited

In a special letter addressed to M. Cruppi, minister for foreign affairs in the Monis cabinet, M. Messimy said that "if the proposed railway is authorized Germany is practically given the assurance that in the more or less near future the Cameroons will be in a position to annex the basins of Sangha, the Ubanghi and the Chari. The economic preponderance of Germany in this country will inevitably result in her political preponderance."

M. Messimy states also in another letter addressed to M. Cruppi on the same subject that 10 years after the completion of the railway the action of the French authorities in the zones depending economically on the Cameroons will be most difficult.

The Debats points out that MM. Caillaux and Messimy, supported by certain interested parties, had calmly proposed to perpetrate this betrayal of French interests, and that they had expected the minister of foreign affairs to support their proposal.

Germany Impatient

In view of the above mentioned enormous advantages which would have accrued to Germany if the proposals of Messrs. Caillaux and Messimy had been accepted, it is scarcely surprising that there should have been some impatience in Germany when it was found that the negotiations which should have resulted in such great benefits for the fatherland were falling through.

It was then that the Agadir incident occurred, and the German battleship was sent. It is generally understood that, for the absence of M. de Selves in Holland, M. Caillaux doing his work in his absence, a French battleship would have been despatched to the same destination.

Referring to the situation after Agadir the Debats states that the secret negotiations had extended their field and included Europe and Asia. M. Caillaux was also prepared to give the assistance of the Paris money market to the Baghdad railway; he was further willing to agree to the appointment of a German as president of the Ottoman debt every three years, and further to quote German securities on the Paris bourse.

TORONTO TAKES HIGH
RANK IN MUSIC AND
INFLUENCE IS GREAT

(Special to the Monitor)

TORONTO—Canadians are a musical people and musical culture is not only of a high standard, but pursued with great ardor in every part of the country. The influence exercised by Toronto in directing and stimulating musical culture is great.

The city has absolutely everything in the way of musical equipment with the exception of grand opera, and no city in England, with the exception of London, can boast of anything better. It is quite possible that even grand opera may yet be received by an arrangement with the Montreal opera company, Montreal being the one city in Canada which is devoted to operatic music and is able to maintain a permanent company for that form of art.

In Toronto the activity of choral societies is very great. Among these must be mentioned the Mendelssohn choir, conducted by Dr. Vogt, choir which has a continental reputation and is held to equal the famous choirs of Leeds and Sheffield in England. According to Dr. Vogt orchestral work is making real progress, and programs of a very high standard are continually being given.

In the matter of chamber music there are several groups of musicians carrying on that class of work and the public support given to chamber music in Toronto is not less than that accorded to it in other cities of the same size in Europe.

TELEPHONE UNIFORMS ORDERED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is work at high pressure at the Royal Cloth Works, Pimlico, in consequence of a large order given by the postmaster-general for uniforms for the National Telephone Company's employees, now servants of the state.

POSTAL ARMY TOTALED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There were 47,139 persons engaged in postal collections and deliveries in the United Kingdom on Oct. 31 last, states the Parliamentary return, of whom 5094 were women.

WHITE BIRDS WIN PRIZES

(Special to the Monitor)

GORLESTON, Eng.—At a bird show held recently at Gorleston, first prizes were awarded to a white canary, a white linnet and white sparrow.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

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Saturday's Monitor

YOUR WEDDING INVITATION

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THE HOME FORUM

President of Princeton

THE interregnum at Princeton is happily at an end. John Grier Hibben succeeds Woodrow Wilson as the head of Princeton University and becomes heir to a rich inheritance handed down by a long line of presidential ancestors in Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, Finley, Witherspoon, Smith, Ashbel, Greene, Carnahan, McLean, McCosh and Patton.

Professor Hibben was brought up in the middle West, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and he got his education at the college and the theological seminary at Princeton, under the Scotch Presbyterian influence of Dr. McCosh. For four years he preached and then 20 years ago joined the faculty of Princeton as an instructor in logic and philosophy. In the university he has been appreciated for his scholarly attainments in philosophy, for his clear understanding and for his strong convictions.

Outside of university circles he has been known for his sound contributions to the literature of philosophy, especially his "Hegelian Logic" and "Problems of Philosophy."—*Journal of Education.*

Doubled in Value

A Missourian who bought some Texas land and wanted to unload it told a prospective buyer that it had "doubled in value" since he bought it.

"But," said the other, "you offered to sell it to me for the same price you paid. How has it doubled in value?"

"Well, you see, I gave twice as much as it was worth."—*Kansas City Star.*

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

IT APPEARS to be a moot question whether conversation written for books or even for the stage should be true to the ways of human speech in ordinary talk or should verge toward the conventionalities of oratory. Maeterlinck, for example, makes his people talk as nearly as possible as people under the same circumstances, under the same pressure of feeling or with the same temperamental characteristics, would talk in actual experience. Some persons when they come to read these things in print deny that there is, for one thing, so much repetition in our talk. A writer in the Century makes a critic refer scathingly to one passage where two

AMERICA SEEN FIFTY YEARS AGO

A VOLUME giving account of the friendship and letters between Lord Coleridge and Ellis Yarnall is cited as follows by a reviewer in the New York Sun:

Like Mr. Howells, Lord Coleridge did not like "all the Americans." But he liked almost all. "I am proud," he says, "of the American lawyers," and his relations with such leaders among them as Evans and Phelps, begun in London, were very cordial. President Arthur "is a handsome, courteous, well bred and evidently well read gentleman, who fills his great part (outwardly at least, which is all I can judge of) with dignity and propriety." John Jacob Astor, the uncle of his surviving namesake, "is a very different man" (no matter from whom). "Not attractive to look at, but in five minutes I felt I was sitting by a modest, highly cultivated and very high and right thinking gentleman, a man who would hold his own in any society in the world. I have seldom enjoyed an evening's talk more than I did mine with him." It is interesting to know that the distinguished visitor disliked Newport, because it smelled so of money, and delighted in Lenox.

His tastes in American literature remained what seems to us old-fashioned. "I should say Hawthorne, Irving, Bryant and Poe are your greatest men, with all possible liking and respect, of course, for Mr. Prescott, and of these Hawthorne strikes me as much the greatest man." This was in 1857, and Coleridge seems never to have advanced much further. Longfellow he distinctly did not care for.

Yet there is a great deal to be said on the side of conventionalizing any purely natural thing, as it is called, when it is given the setting of artistry. Beginning with plants that have a gardener's care or are cultivated in the greenhouse, there is a greater perfection in things that have added to them a conscious skill than in those that grow of themselves. The painter carefully composes or plans his landscape, the portrait painter seeks the best moment of his subject and eliminates much which mere photography would record in his endeavor to emphasize the higher elements. Architecture conventionalizes natural forms to a high degree and so

does sculpture. Poetry itself is in a sense a wholly artificial or conventional expression, since no one in so-called "real life" expresses himself in verse. Written conversation which reproduces the random chatter and cross purposes, the half words and silences, the colloquial forms and the swift interruptions of real talk is certainly more photographic than artistic in its aim.

Somebody says that one must utter a great many banalities in order now and again to strike out a flash of wit. Somebody else says that the secret of good writing is to know what to leave in the ink-well. One would assume that the part of the daily talk to be left in the ink-well would naturally be the banalities, with the single wit-spark conserved for print.

And incidentally it is an amusing game to sit in the midst of a group of fairly intelligent folk and note their locations, just what they do actually say and how they say it, in the course of a dinner or an evening in the home circle.

Wassalling Apple Trees in England

In the little West Sussex village of Duncton, Eng., the custom of wassalling the apple trees still continues. This village lies a few miles to the north of Chichester beneath the Downs. The wassallors or "yousers," led by a chief, clad in a coat of many colors and wearing a remarkable hat, parade the village and chant a curious incantation beneath the apple trees as follows:

"Here stands a jolly good apple tree. Stand fast root, bear well top. Every little twig bear an apple now. Every little twig bear an apple now. Hats full, caps full, three clear sacks full. Whoop, whoop. Holler, boys."

Scriabin, in one of his latest orchestral compositions, entitled "Prometheus," employs an instrument emitting light instead of sound, called "clavier a lumiere," and which has its own place in the score.

Vacation Time

IT seems to me I'd like to go. Where bells don't ring nor whistles blow. Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound, And I'd have stillness all around.

Not really stillness, but just the trees' Low whisperings, or the hum of bees, Or brooks' faint babbling over stones In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid, Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid, Or just some such sweet sounds as these To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'twere't for sight and sound and smell I'd like a city pretty well. But when it comes to getting rest I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must Just quit the city's din and dust, And get out where the sky is blue, And say, now, how does it seem to you?—Eugene Field.

White Sparrow Club of Des Moines

The history of the White Sparrow Club of Des Moines is interesting. It started as the result of a joke. One of the city commissioners, coming to his office last year, said to a number of reporters that he had discovered a white sparrow. They laughed at him, but this head of the department of finance finally persuaded two reporters to go with him. The newspaper men thought they were being tricked. After trailing through alleys and brush piles, however, the delegation met the new famous bird taking his daily dust bath in a pile of refuse.

During the afternoon the city commissioner with one of the reporters drew up a charter for the White Sparrow Club. The idea was then a joke and the purpose was to square up accounts with some practical jokes at the city hall. Five victims were secured, an initiation fee of 25 cents imposed, and the initiates were severely reprimanded when they demanded the return of their money.

There was some discussion after the initiation as to what should be done with the \$1.25 which had been secured as the initiation fee. Some one advised that it be turned over to the Associated Charities as a contribution from the White Sparrow Club. This year the club produced, under the auspices of the public schools, "The House That Jack Built." Several thousand tickets were sold to the people of the city in order to swell this fund. Several thousand dollars were distributed this year in the way of presents and food.—*Christian World.*

Play in Education

The organization of play is rapidly becoming a part of the regular work of the teacher throughout the world. It is furnishing summer employment and a new social experience to many. It holds a growing place in all systems of physical training. Normal courses in play have been given in Germany for the last 15 years. Courses were given in 67 different cities of the German empire in 1909. Courses have been given in 30 or 40 different universities and normal schools in this country during the past year. Many of the German courses are practically institutes. Play institutes are more necessary for play teachers than for regular teachers in proportion as play teachers are less trained.—Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.

Dutch Village for London

An entire Dutch village will be transplanted next spring from Holland to Olympia in London. A feature of the village will be a bull field in which over 50,000 bulbs will be shown in bloom, and gardens and market gardens will be attached to the houses. The village will be dissected by canals spanned by bridges. The principal industries of Holland will be made a particular feature, and Londoners will be able to see cheese and butter making, carpet weaving, pottery turning, and sabot making. The people will be seen in their characteristic costumes.

Lessing complained that the poets of his time were praised more than read.

PUEBLO INDIANS AS MASONS



(Photo by George K. King)
BUILDING A HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO

HERE is a picture of an Indian mason in New Mexico. This is the country of the Pueblo Indians, differentiated from the nomadic tribes because they live in permanent dwellings. This Tesuque Indian seems to take naturally to a more advanced sort of masonry than the relics of the far past show. The house wall of mud bricks shows how the work is growing under his hands, and the finished section at the mason's right is an example of how these adobe structures look after being plastered over with a mud mixture on the outside.

COURAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COURAGE is vastly more than a negation of fear. It is a positive mental quality, and is always the outcome of love, approaching the ideal in proportion as the standard of love is raised. The lower concepts of love are forms of selfishness, and the courage termed animal corresponds with them. It matters not how great are the odds against which one contends, nor how pluckily and long one fights. Indeed, this form of courage is little else than pluck; a determination to win simply for the sake of winning. Bravery is a higher form. The brave man fights for others as well as himself. He is likely to adhere to a cause which declares for a somewhat impersonal sense of justice, and his motives are less contaminated by selfishness than are those of the merely plucky man. The peril that often follows in the wake of this degree of courage is that of participation.

He who fights for any cause be-

Julia Ward Howe's Work

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, speaking to the Woman's Republican Club at New York lately, regarding the work of her mother, Julia Ward Howe, said that the Atlantic Monthly had paid her mother \$5 for the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and that was the only money she ever received for it.

"Do you women of this club who write," said Mrs. Elliott, "take courage if your work is not among the five or six best sellers. Julia Ward Howe spoke or wrote most often for love and next for an honorarium of \$5."

Mr. Morgan's New Gem

The new mineral recently named after, and presented to, J. Pierpont Morgan by Dr. Kunz, curator of gems in the Academy of Sciences has been given by Mr. Morgan to the American Museum of Natural History. This gem is on exhibition in the Morgan-Tiffany gem room of the museum in New York. It came from Madagascar, but some specimens have hitherto been found in California, although the Morganite is said to be much superior to the stone which comes from California.—*American Art News.*

Inquirer (at South Station, Boston)—Where does this train go? Brakeman—This train goes to New York in 10 minutes. Inquirer—My! that's going some!—*N. Y. Post.*

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Elephant at Home

We have heard a great deal about the elephant, but to appreciate the animal you must see him in his own country. A circus life is at best a makeshift for so stately a thing. The elephant's proper place is on a highway in India, crowded with the traffic of the Orient, and those who see him there will pause and admire him as the Colossus of Roads. I, for one, am ready to honor him as one of the bulwarks of the Indian empire. And when two of them come in again to stay a day on our college campus, they will be made welcome. Only, next time, we shall have somebody to keep them off the tennis courts, for one weighs three tons, and each footprint, I regret to report, represents 1500 hundred pounds avoirdupois. And they did eat up a good deal of our scenery!—*St. Nicholas.*

Today's Puzzle

ZIGZAG PUZZLE
This zigzag contains seven words of four letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another, their zigzag letters, beginning with the upper left hand letter and ending with the lower left hand letter, will spell the name of a bird we see in summer time. The crosswords are: 1, something used in every laundry; 2, birds that are considered wise; 3, a level surface without elevation; 4, one who in olden times amused a king and his court; 5, that which forms through dampness and darkness; 6, a precious metal; 7, a quick movement of the eyelids.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Filly.

"George" in History

Greek may have gone out of fashion, but Greeks have not. The being used to live for us only in the pages of ancient history is now a familiar figure in every American city. The episode reported in the Chicago Tribune may therefore have had a foundation in fact. "Mention the name of some well-known Greek," said the teacher of a juvenile class in history. "George," spoke up the curly-haired little boy. "George who?" "I don't know the rest of his name, ma'am. He comes round to our house every Thursday with bananas and oranges."

If what you want is what you need you'll get it.—*"For Goodness' Sake."*

Two Faithful Friends

A STORY of the devotion of Mme. Sembrich's maid to her famous mistress has lately been written, which gives an evident explanation of it. Mme. Sembrich's consideration for the maid. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake Mme. Sembrich had a chance to go into the country with friends and escape the turmoil in the city. They were all in the automobile ready to start when the maid, who was to have been at the rendezvous, was discovered to be missing. Mme. Sembrich at once alighted and announced her intention not to go until she had found Frieda. The thing worked out for her advantage in the end, as by waiting for Frieda—which she faithfully did—they were both able to take the first train out of the city and thus get away much sooner than if they had gone with their friends.

Japan's Gratitude

Upon the Rev. Herbert B. Johnson of this city has been conferred the decoration of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun. A letter from the acting consul of Japan, the Hon. S. Kondo, was received this week, stating that the honor, which is regarded as a very high token of esteem, was paid Dr. Johnson in recognition of his "services to the Japanese people as educator, religious instructor and steadfast friend of Japan." Dr. Johnson is superintendent of the Pacific Japanese mission of the Methodist Episcopal church.—*Berkeley (Cal.) Gazette.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 25, 1912

Boston's New Charter

THE outcome of the recent election of members of the Boston city council has not ceased to give comfort to civic reformers as the event has receded in time. More than anything that has happened recently, it showed that the balance of power in the city electorate has passed into the hands of non-partisans and that these independents are disposed to use their votes to the best advantage. Coinciding as it did with an equally gratifying display of political insight and poise on the part of voters for candidates for the school board, the verdict gave heart to workers who often have been tempted to fear that Boston might in time come to have a Tammany.

That the outlook for the city's political as well as commercial future is brighter now than in some decades is the belief of veterans fighting in the cause of local democracy; and it is due in part to a new municipal and local patriotism created and fostered by flourishing civic institutions that did not exist when the century dawned and also to a charter that provides a form of government concentrating responsibility and authority and that gives to a finance commission rights of supervision of city administration that make it a medium for censorship such as previous mayors and councilmen never had to undergo.

In its annual report this finance commission, while finding considerable still to be done ere taxpayers and law-abiding citizens are given the full value of their annual revenue, is constrained to admit that methods of administration have been much bettered and officials—elected and appointed—raised in both morale and efficiency.

The mayor, by travel and by study of European standards and methods of city administration, has come to be broader as an executive, and is cooperating much better than during his first administration with all the quasi-governmental agencies of the city molding local evolution. Judging from Boston's experience, a city makes a good investment that insures a study of European urban policies by its mayor. The experience both sobers and inspires; it tones down vaingloriousness and American conceit; it also inspires to action that is above petty politics.

It will be difficult to convince the American public that in the final settlement there will be anything in the shape of indemnification coming to the express companies.

Giving the People Their Way

THE committee on constitutional amendments of the Massachusetts Legislature, which gave a hearing Wednesday on the bill to provide for the initiative and referendum will have to decide upon a most important measure. Most of the objections to the initiative and referendum come from two classes of persons; one representing special interests who do not trust the people to legislate wisely, the other believing that this reform means the breakdown of representative government. We do not need to discuss those who have an interest in the entrenchment of privilege. As to those who think that the constitution was drawn by our ancestors to insure representative government which should forever be kept out of the hands of the people we submit that they are wrong both in their history and as to the probable effect, as shown by experience.

The authors of the national and state constitutions intended that the power of reversing the judgment of the representative should remain in the hands of the people. They could not foresee the future. Moreover, had they been able to anticipate coming events, they might not have drawn the constitution as they did. Their fundamental conception of the rights of men, namely, equal opportunity and the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was as true then as now. The method of attaining that, however, as provided by the constitution, was not any more likely to be one that would work adequately forever than it is likely that the initiative and referendum as proposed by the bill now pending will never be improved. All that can be said about both is that each in turn has seemed to be respectively the best method of attaining real democracy.

The Monitor makes this criticism of Mr. Crane's bill, namely, that the state should issue a publicity pamphlet as in Oregon and Oklahoma, describing the measures to be voted upon. As was shown by the figures in a comprehensive article in the Monitor of Nov. 4, 1911, this publicity resulted in a far larger proportion of the voters expressing their will than has been the case where pamphlets are not issued.

If Massachusetts does not need this law, no harm is done and the Legislature has removed the possibility of suspicion on the part of the voters that there may be some ulterior motive that prevents it. If it is wrong, the voters of Massachusetts can repeal it. There are a number of states that have not yet discovered that it is a mistake, as for instance, Maine, California, South Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado. Six states will vote upon the question this year, namely, Wisconsin, Florida, North Dakota, Nebraska, Washington and Wyoming. Two states have declared in favor of it (one of them twice) and their legislatures have declined to enact it. If Massachusetts does not want this measure, it will not accept it. If it does want it, the Legislature has no business to decline to let the voters adopt it.

Leveling National Differences

IN Buenos Aires, and in that great Argentine territory comprising the eastern portion of the republic, American participation in the remarkable growth in trade and agriculture does not confine itself to what may be termed surface affairs. Aside from what has to be done in order to keep in the competitive race for business, the 2000 former residents of the United States now living in the capital of Argentina are constantly aiming to get into closer touch with the people of the country. It was this desire which prompted the North American Society of the River Plata to inquire whether it would be agreeable for the municipality of Buenos Aires to accept a statue of George Washington. The reply came unhesitatingly that no better token of American friendship

could be shown the Argentines. The statue has now arrived in the capital city, and, the authorities having previously designated one of the handsomest squares for its location, the monument should prove one of the new strengthening ties between the sister nations.

The North American Society of the River Plata is an organization with a membership of about 200. The society is in no sense a club; there is no regular home that it can call its own. But far more significant, its scope purposes reaching the Argentine through avenues not ordinarily available. Members of the society school themselves in the characteristics of the people among whom they have come to dwell. They allow for racial and temperamental differences. They realize that changed environment necessitates changed viewpoints. Familiarizing themselves with conditions that confront them in this new and wonderful country in the southern hemisphere, they are able to play their part to the great benefit of the Americans in Argentina as well as to the two countries concerned.

The time is drawing near when for each American and each Argentine now brought into touch a hundred or more of each will have been drawn into closer relationship. The exigencies of business and internationalism generally will simply not permit of two nations dwelling in the western world without more direct contact. A society like that which has now presented a statue of the early American leader to the Argentines performs pioneer work of almost incalculable value. It is not that the people of Buenos Aires are unfamiliar with the place that Washington holds in the hearts of his countrymen, or that they fail to prize him accordingly. But with the monument rearing its handsome proportions in the greatest city in South America, the lesson of "the father of his country" will have as its visible witness something that holds a special value for the Argentines themselves.

AMERICAN journalism is not to be exempt from the discipline of criticism from without that other callings have been forced to undergo since the new century opened. The lengths to which many papers now go in their attacks upon individuals' characters, in their invasion of privacy and in manifestation of a "yellow" form of publicity, leads the Century to ask whether France has not a law that American public opinion should insist upon through its state legislatures. This Gallic statute compels journals that offend at least to give the person attacked a chance to state his case and his interpretation of events that have been declared reprehensible. Journals refusing this right are subject to payment of damages.

Sporadic movements throughout the United States, rapidly increasing in number and volume of feeling, are also pressing upon state legislators the necessity of providing a social curb for journals that insist upon utmost detail of realism in dealing with cases of crime. To procure such defensive legislation for society demands overcoming of inertia and indifference on the part of the ethically lethargic; it always is bitterly fought by the "yellow" press; and it has arrayed against it conservatism of an entirely conscientious sort, held by persons desperately afraid that liberty of thought and speech will be impaired. Nevertheless, the trend is toward stricter supervision of journalism and increase of discretionary power of judges in dealing with the matter. Even without any additional legislation, courts can act more rigorously, if they will. In England they do; and there one finds no reporting, interviewing and biasing of public opinion such as here complicate court matters.

Pre-judicial, journalistic passing of judgment on criminal causes has reached a stage in the United States where it is being seriously discussed as a foe of essential justice by thoughtful jurists. Dean Wigmore of the Northwestern University Law School at Evanston, Ill., in a recent issue of a legal journal devoted to consideration of criminal law, says that civilization will pass if trials are to be held in newspapers and not in courts. He claims that if present tendencies are not checked worse mockeries of justice than Athenian and Parisian pure democracies ever presented for the historian's chronicle will come to pass in America. One practical effect of the habit of reading the "yellows" is to make incompetent an increasing proportion of candidates for the jury. Prompt impeachment of a group of twelve capable men who are still sufficiently non-partisan to give a fair verdict is becoming increasingly difficult. It is for the journalists to insure that while they are nominally devotees of liberty they be not actually enamored of license.

State Aid and State Supervision

PRACTICAL prudence and pedagogical principle combine to make sensible the proposal of the Massachusetts state board of education that if the state is to use the people's money for partial support of educational institutions not formally created or managed by the commonwealth then the price of such aid must be admission of the state to an advisory and supervisory role, at least to the extent of knowing that moneys appropriated are well spent and to the extent of coordinating the service of these institutions with that of schools wholly controlled by the state.

The tactical advantage to institutions receiving this pecuniary aid of such added state supervision and partial control must be obvious to their officials and supporters. It is the surest way to make permanent whatever income the state now provides and to increase it as the years go by; and it also will check, for a time at least, any agitation to have the state create for itself similar schools supported wholly by taxation and a part of a unified system of democratic education extending to the highest grades, such a system as the commonwealth now lacks. Here emerges a phase of the problem of education in New England which is certain to become more, rather than less, acute as time goes on. Everything that is done by the privately endowed colleges and universities to make it less expensive and easier for pupils to matriculate and to graduate, or that aligns the institution with direct reciprocal aid to the community, state and section in solving specific economic and political problems, will help fend off that day when the ultimate question must be faced.

Tradition, habit and sincere conviction for some time will hold Massachusetts aloof from projects in the way of state control of education that younger commonwealths take to as naturally as smoke seeks the zenith. On the other hand, new racial and religious elements in the population are modifying sectional outlooks and making the role of prophecy unsafe. Competition of other commonwealths farther West for teachers of eminence and for pupils is felt already. Logic demands a complete and not a truncated system of popular education. Some day logic may triumph over sentiment.

Trial by Information

AMONG the many curious situations arising from modern economic and industrial complexities, few are more interesting than the attempt of a great corporation to enable the employee to make ends meet by cutting down his cost of living rather than by raising his wage. This problem has been approached at various times and in numerous ways. Few men ever went farther than George M. Pullman in an effort to make the cash compensation for labor a secondary consideration. He built a beautiful town for the car works employees, provided it with model tenements, with libraries, gymnasiums, reading rooms, church buildings, parks—surrounded the working people, in short, with all the necessities and many of the luxuries usually confined to the environments of the rich—and yet these workers were not contented. It was all very well, but what they wanted was an increase in wages and the privilege of doing for themselves in their own way. This is the privilege of people who love freedom and who above all things want to be independent. After one of the most desperate contests known in the industrial history of America, Mr. Pullman was forced to abandon his patriarchal plan and deal with his employees not as retainers but as American citizens.

George M. Pullman meant well. He thought he saw a solution of the whole labor problem in the establishment of a philanthropic community. What he really did, however, was to take a step back toward feudalism. No doubt the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, means equally well in its project for the establishment of a system of food-stuff supply for its workmen that will "cut out the middleman" and reduce the cost of living; but what it is really doing is taking a step back toward the old "company store" or "trucking" system into which crept such notorious abuses in the old days that it came to be universally regarded as an evil and as such was abolished.

The railroad corporation, it is said, by reducing the cost of living among its employees will practically be adding to their incomes without increasing their wages. Perhaps so, but unless the viewpoint of the American workman has undergone a complete change in the last few years, and there is no reason to believe that it has, this will hardly be satisfactory to him. In the first place, he does not care to be patronized, and in this he is entirely right. In the next place, any interest the corporation may feel in his welfare, as he sees it, can be best expressed in an increase of his wage. In the next place, he is far from being so sure that the middleman is not entitled to exactly the same consideration as the producer and the consumer. The middleman is part of a very large element in the industrial system of the modern world. He is often a producer himself, and he is always a consumer. Unless we return to elemental processes which will admit the right of every man to help himself directly to what he wants, it will be necessary still to have agencies for the exchange or marketing of commodities. The middleman has a right to live also, and, generally speaking, he is a little nearer to the toiler than is the capitalist.

It strikes the impartial thinker that good is not likely to be subserved by waging war upon any class. If the classes and the individuals will come to understand that each is necessary to the other, that each is entitled to fair and square dealing, that the rule of "live and let live" is golden, the problems that seem the most perplexing now will in time find easy solution without the aid of doctrinaire or revolutionary methods.

THE statement that has been given out by the comptroller of the currency this week with relation to the conduct of national banks along lines of safety, is admirable for its frankness, and since it educates the public in this respect and practically tells the depositor what to look out for it must prove as useful as it is frank. The very first point to be gathered from it is that a bank must have capital rather in fact than in figures. Starting out with a capital and then reducing or impairing it for organization or other purposes will not do. The working capital, if banking is to be carried on safely, must be kept as nearly intact as possible; it should not be tapped for dividends and it should be supported by a surplus accumulated from the net earnings.

Right here is where the comptroller furnishes a gauge where-with may be measured the relative soundness of national banking institutions. It should be said that a bank may meet all the requirements of the law and stand up under all the tests applied to it by the inspectors, being carried on with ordinary honesty and prudence, and yet not be a strong concern, one that could withstand an unexpected demand on its resources. Surplus behind the capital is what helps to give real stability to the bank. The law, as the comptroller says, allows a national bank to declare a dividend of so much of the net profits as may be deemed advisable, provided that prior thereto one tenth of the net profits for the preceding year is carried to the surplus until the latter fund amounts to 20 per cent of the capital stock. Now, it is a gratifying commentary on the American system of banking that, with all the faults charged against it and with all the imperfections that even its staunchest friends are willing to concede, the proportion of the surplus held to the capital is nearly double what it was twenty years ago and far beyond the legal requirement. In 1891 the surplus of the banks amounted to 33 per cent of their capital. In 1901 it had increased to 43 per cent. In 1911 it had reached over 65 per cent.

This showing would be even more gratifying if it were not for the fact that there are in the country today a large number of banks—the comptroller puts the number at 1284—each of which is doing business with a surplus below 20 per cent of its capital, while there are 250 banks of recent origin without any surplus. Some of these banks are doing business on such small margins of profit that a very slight loss would impair their capital; some of them might be driven by trivial reverses into insolvency. These are the weak spots in the system. The failure of a national bank, no matter how small a concern it may be, always makes and leaves a bad impression. A large part of the public cannot get away from the notion that if a bank is national, or under national supervision, it ought not to be permitted to fail. This notion is rather to be encouraged than decried. If it be necessary, greater powers than those now possessed by the comptroller should be granted him that he may be able to weed out those institutions that are too weak to stand under reasonable strain; for every banking concern, national, state or private, should be strong enough to meet something more than the ordinary, placid conditions of everyday experience.

Corporation Versus Middleman

Comptroller to the Banks